

JPRS 76982

11 December 1980

Latin America Report

No. 2225



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20472.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

11 December 1980

LATIN AMERICA REPORT

No. 2225

CONTENTS

ENERGY ECONOMICS

BOLIVIA

YPFB New Gas Pipelines, Other Projects Detailed (PRESENCIA, 10 Nov 80).....	1
Plans for Alcohol Fuel Gain Importance (PRESENCIA, 8 Nov 80).....	3

URUGUAY

Long, Medium-Term Energy Rationalization Measures Approved (EL DIA, 25 Oct 80).....	4
--	---

VENEZUELA

Heavy Crude To Dominate Future Oil Industry (C. R. Chavez; EL UNIVERSAL, 6 Nov 80).....	9
Oil Industry Effect on State of Zulia Analyzed (Gustavo Coronel; RESUMEN, 19 Oct 80).....	11
Corpoven Engineers Solve Drilling Problems (EL UNIVERSAL, 6 Nov 80).....	18
Briefs	
Cardon Refinery Changes	19
New Orinoco Drilling Methods	19
Oil Drilling Method	19
Depressed Oil Region in Anzoategui	20

COUNTRY SECTION

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Recent Events Reflect Inconsistent River Plate Basin Policy (Martin Olivera; CONVICCION, 1 Nov 80).....	21
Pilcomayo Incident Dampens Argentine-Paraguayan Relations (CONVICCION, 1 Nov 80).....	24
Argentina, Bolivia Continue Talks on Bermejo Project (CONVICCION, 1 Nov 80).....	26
Briefs	
Mexican-Venezuelan Agricultural Exchange	28

ARGENTINA

Lambruschini: Nation Must Become Naval Power (LA PRENSA, 1 Nov 80).....	29
Balbin Reviews Political Past, Future (Ricardo Balbin Interview; SOMOS, 24 Oct 80).....	31
Forced Retirement of Army Officers Announced (LA PRENSA, 4 Nov 80).....	39
Decision on Recent Army Retirements Examined (LA NACION, 9 Nov 80).....	40
Racial Issue, Massera's Message to Viola Discussed (LA PRENSA, 2 Nov 80).....	44
Recent Census Statistics Analyzed (Ramon Vazquez; CONVICCION, 31 Oct 80).....	47
Briefs	
Massera Supports Volando	50

BRAZIL

USSR Envoy Lauds Brazil's Resistance to Grain Embargo (O GLOBO, 2 Nov 80).....	51
Press Reportage on Relations With USSR (CORREIO BRAZILIENSE, 7 Nov 80; O GLOBO, 4-6 Nov 80).....	52
Speech by USSR Ambassador, by Dmitri Zhukov	
Priority for Brazilian Shipping	
Merchant Marine Authorities Meet	
Contract for Exporting Chicken	

Strategists Conclude That Coup Is Not Feasible (Guilherme Costa Manso; FOLHA DE SAO PAULO, 26 Oct 80).....	55
Prestes Admits Writing Alleged Subversive Letter (O GLOBO, 30 Oct 80).....	58
Control of Liberals, PCB, MR-8 in PMDB Examined (JORNAL DO BRASIL, 26 Oct 80).....	62
EMBRAER Expects To Sell 500 Planes in 1981 (O JORNAL DO BRASIL, 26 Oct 80).....	66
Interview With Rio Grande do Sul PMDB President Pedro Simon (Pedro Simon Interview; MANCHETE, 15 Nov 80).....	69
Briefs Edition of 'REPORTER' Seized	72
CUBA	
U.S. Presidential Election, Candidates Viewed (Fulvio Fuentes; BOHEMIA, 31 Oct 80).....	73
CIA, FBI 'Authorize' Attacks on Cuban Officials in U.S. (Gerardo Cesar Proenza; PRISMA LATINOAMERICANO, Oct 80).....	75
Indian Foreign Minister Visits, Communique Issued (GRANMA, 8 Oct 80).....	81
Guillermo Garcia Hails Friendship With DPRK (Guillermo Garcia Frias; GRANMA, 16 Oct 80).....	83
Construction Work in Vietnam Noted (GRANMA, 20 Oct 80).....	86
Raul Castro Hails FAR Artillery Anniversary (GRANMA, 1 Nov 80).....	87
FAR Propaganda Department Holds Meeting (Pablo Noa; VERDE OLIVO, 2 Nov 80).....	88
Military Enterprise Wins Special Emulation Review (Jose Casanas; VERDE OLIVO, 2 Nov 80).....	90
History, Other Aspects of People's Tribunals Discussed (Juana Maria V. Sol; JUVENTUD REBELDE, 6, 12 Oct 80).....	92
Communications Projects in Nation Reviewed (Gregorio Hernandez; BOHEMIA, 31 Oct 80).....	97

MINIL Begins Decentralized Financing of Local Operations (Jose Normiella; GRANMA, 25 Oct 80).....	108
MINAL Minister Discusses Availability of Foodstuffs (Ramon Alberto Bendoyro; JUVENTUD REBELDE, 28 Oct 80).....	110
New Sugarcane Planting Techniques Explained (Nelson Garcia Santos; JUVENTUD REBELDE, 3 Nov 80).....	114
Agricultural Activities on Isle of Youth Reported (Rosa Solsona, Marcos Llanos; JUVENTUD REBELDE, 31 Oct 80)....	116
Importance of Guard Service Explained (VERDE OLIVO, 2 Nov 80).....	120
New Regulations on Direct Hire of Employees Take Effect (Juan Varela Perez; GRANMA, 1 Nov 80).....	125
Port, Transportation, Warehousing for September Noted (Emilio del Barrio Menendez; GRANMA, 6 Oct 80).....	127
Briefs	
Direct Telephone Service	129
National Highway Construction	129

NICAR/GUA

ANILAE Celebrates Third Anniversary (BARRICADA, 30 Sep 80).....	130
Greater Participation Demanded FSLN Salutes Women	

PERU

Acts of Treason To Be Dealt With Harshly, Reveals Senator (LA CRONICA, 25 Oct 80).....	133
APRA: Terrorist Acts Encourage Authoritarian Rule (LA PRENSA, 25, 26 Oct 80; SUCESO, 26 Oct 80).....	135
Terrorism Law Studied 'Sinchis' To Combat Terrorism Rumors of Subversive Plot	
APRA Senator Reviews Administration's First Three Months in Power (Bernardino Julian A.; LA PRENSA, 27 Oct 80).....	139

URUGUAY

Editorial, Other Comment on Reagan Election Victory (Various sources, various dates).....	141
Carter Rejected, Editorial	
Main Election Issues Outlined, Editorial	
Election Process Praised, Editorial	
Hope for Improved Relations	
No Major Change Expected	
Difficult Situation Foreseen	
Reagan Team More Competent	
Closer Relations Seen	
Relatives of Missing Persons Demand Information (O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 28 Oct 80; JORNAL DO BRASIL, 1 Nov 80).....	150
Bar Association Aid Asked	
Brazilians Sign Petition	
Democratic Convergence Seeks Brazilian Support (Various sources, various dates).....	152
Opposition Leaders Visit Brazil	
Support for Uruguayan Opposition	
Other Support	
Country Said To Have Lowest Illiteracy Rate in Latin America (Claudio Paolillo; EL DIA, 19 Oct 80).....	155
Wheat Crop in Excess of 250,000 Tons Anticipated (Juan Carlos Cassou Interview; EL DIA, 6 Nov 80).....	158
Briefs	
'Elimination' of Prisoners	161
Exiles Oppose Construction	161
April 1981 Devaluation	161

VENEZUELA

Editorial Discusses Effects of 'Reagan Phenomenon' (Editorial; EL DIARIO DE CARACAS, 6 Nov 80).....	162
CTV Proposes Joint Management at Eighth Congress (RESUMEN, 2 Nov 80).....	163
Gallup Poll Finds Caldera 'Most Influential' Personality (EL DIARIO DE CARACAS, 5 Nov 80).....	166

Eduardo Fernandez Discusses Struggle Within COPEI (Eduardo Fernandez Interview; RESUMEN, 2 Nov 80).....	168
MINERVEN Predicts High Yield in Gold Mining Operation (EL DIARIO DE CARACAS, 5 Nov 80).....	178

YPFB NEW GAS PIPELINES, OTHER PROJECTS DETAILED

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 10 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] Four projects related to the policy of replacement of consumption of heavy hydrocarbons will be inaugurated by the YPFB [Bolivian Government Oil Deposits].

They are three LPG bottling plants in Potosi, Tupiza and Trinidad and a gas pipeline between Sucre and Palca.

YPFB executives said that it will carry out these types of projects to make the use of LPG easier for the people.

The Tupiza bottling plant was built with YPFB funds in two calendar months.

It will supply LPG to the southern mining centers of Quechisla and Telamayu.

It cost about 1.2 million Bolivian pesos.

The demand for LPG in Tupiza has increased about 40 percent a month.

The storage capacity of the tanks at the Tupiza plant is about 40 metric tons.

The bottling plant has been designed to expand its capacity about 300 or 400 percent in the future.

The Potosi bottling plant has a storage capacity of 120 metric tons and can fill 1,600 containers per hour using four automatic filling machines. It was assembled in 85 working days under the direct administration of YPFB at a cost of 2.8 million Bolivian pesos.

It has receiving areas for tank trucks, parking lots and facilities to handle the LPG tank cars.

The plant will supply the city of Potosi and its geographic area of influence.

YPFB technicians have estimated that annual demand will grow about 71 percent; this is considered the highest in the country.

Another bottling plant will be inaugurated in Trinidad. It will have a capacity of 40 metric tons and can fill 120 containers per hour.

Its cost was about 5 million Bolivian pesos.

For the assembly of the plant, YPFB moved a tank weighing 16 tons from Cochabamba to Puerto Villarroel by trailer truck.

The tank was towed on the river from Puerto Villarroel to Trinidad.

The LPG plant is supplied by four tank trucks with a transportation capacity of 4.5 metric tons; they use the Santa Cruz-Trinidad highways.

YPFB bought four tank barges that have a transportation capacity of 35 metric tons each to use in the rainy season.

Gas Pipeline

Due to departmental events in Potosi, the Sucre-Palca gas pipeline will be inaugurated today. It is 114 kilometers long and can carry 7.3 million cubic feet of LPG per day.

It was constructed by YPFB in 8 months and is the continuation of the gas pipeline between Monteagudo and Sucre.

It cost about \$2,995,000.

The gas pipeline ends in Palca, Potosi, but has by-pass valves that will supply LPG to the Karachipampa Polymetallurgical Complex and to a National Electricity Enterprise plant.

By the last quarter of 1981, YPFB plans to supply about 5.37 million cubic feet of natural gas per day to the metallurgical complexes in La Palca and Karachipampa. There will also be about 820,000 cubic feet per day for other uses and needs.

This gas pipeline was constructed by the YPFB industrial department with Bolivian personnel.

7717

CSO: 3010

PLANS FOR ALCOHOL FUEL GAIN IMPORTANCE

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Santa Cruz, 7 Nov—The possibility of using alcohol as a fuel in the short run is leading to some important contacts among industrialists, the Development Corporation, the Cane-Growers Federation and even the Eastern Agricultural Council in this district.

A preliminary exchange of ideas took place at the UNAGRO [expansion unknown] Santa Cruz sugar mill in Mineros. The industrial installation in Santa Cruz could produce at least 50 percent more alcohol but first it will have to study its application as a substitute for gasoline.

A few days ago, technicians of the Development Corporation, the Eastern Agricultural Council, the Cane-Growers Federation and other representatives made a general analysis of this possibility and its advantages.

According to Arturo Gronembold, president of the Development Corporation, an analysis of the idea will be made. He said: "Once there are frames of reference, a forum will be held to which technicians of YPFB [Bolivian Government Oil Deposits] and other sugar agroindustrial organizations will be invited in order to exchange ideas."

Agreement with Brazil

The Santa Cruz Corporation signed an agreement with the Engineers Association of the University of Sao Paulo (Brazil) a few days ago for studies on the production of methanol in this district. This step was taken after repeated announcements by YPFB about the decline in the production of hydrocarbons and with plans for the future.

The problem is not now, according to the people who began work on this idea, but in the near future. It is necessary to have definite studies on the use of methanol in the production of alcohol for automobile fuel.

New Stage

According to Enrique Roda Daza, president of the Santa Cruz Cane-Growers Federation, the meeting promoted by UNAGRO executives means a new stage for the suppliers of raw material. Until now, the Santa Cruz mill seemed to be most interested in studies on methanol although such a possibility has been mentioned in other mills. There was even a demonstration in this city showing that present vehicles can run on alcohol.

LONG, MEDIUM-TERM ENERGY RATIONALIZATION MEASURES APPROVED

Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p 11

[Text] The wideranging energy rationalization program approved last night by the president of the republic, Dr Aparicio Mendez (presiding over the Council of Ministers, contains permanent tactical, strategic, promotional and educational measures.

The program, which was made available to the press by Minister Tourreilles, represents the government's response to the current world energy situation, which has been aggravated recently by the war in the Persian Gulf area. It is "a program calling for the balanced use of traditional energy sources, complemented by the development of nontraditional sources and with suitable energy conservation standards."

This program does not rule out the adoption of other emergency steps that might be ordered to deal with the current situation until the problem of normal crude oil supplies can be resolved.

The following are the measures ordered yesterday:

Immediate Measures

Article 1. The public sector is hereby ordered to reduce its consumption of all types of fuels by at least 10 percent. Public institutions and agencies shall, within 5 days and within their sphere of action, stipulate the necessary measures for bringing about this reduction.

Strategic Measures

Article 2. The Ministry of Industry and Energy is hereby commissioned to review the system of sanctions and deadlines stipulated in Decree 214/79 of 1/ April 1979, which empowers it to regulate the adoption and implementation of the industrial sector's energy rationalization program.

Article 3. A task force is hereby created to study alternatives for the types of fuel used by industry and the way in which it uses them. The task force shall be made up of a representative from the Ministry of Industry and Energy, who shall preside over it; one from the Information, Coordination and Planning

Secretariat; one from the National Fuels, Alcohol and Cement Administration, and one from the National Administration of Electric Powerplants and Transmissions. It shall study the following possibilities, among others:

- a) Converting steam and heat generating units to coal, firewood or natural gas use, depending on which is more advisable based on the availability of these sources and on the estimated timetable for natural gas distribution.
- b) Use of coal.
- c) The production of charcoal from planted forests.
- d) Mixing gas oil with other fuels (naphthas, vegetable oils and others).
- e) Mixing fuel oil with pulverized charcoal.
- f) Integrating electricity and steam generating systems (combined generation).

Article 4. The Ministry of Industry and Energy is hereby commissioned to adopt measures leading to the rational use of energy in buildings, to which end it shall:

- a) To issue standards for the future construction of energy-efficient buildings in terms of their heating, lighting and ventilation, among other factors, using as a basis the report that has already been drawn up by the group duly appointed for this purpose.
- b) To issue standards to optimize the energy efficiency of existing buildings.
- c) To coordinate studies into the regulations governing the decrees to be issued in connection with Clauses a) and b).
- d) To propose standards for controls on the installation of heating systems.
- e) To study the suitability of promoting nontraditional heating and hot water sources, including systems based on the direct harnessing of solar energy, and to propose standards governing their use.
- f) To issue standards for more energy-efficient household appliances, in particular those used to refrigerate foods.

The Ministry of Industry and Energy shall be in charge of implementing the measures that are ultimately adopted.

Article 5. A task force is hereby created to issue measures aimed at the rational use of energy in urban transit. This force shall consist of one representative from the Ministry of Industry and Energy, who shall preside over it; one from the Ministry of the Interior; one from the Information, coordination and Planning Secretariat, and one from the municipal intendencies. The measures shall be geared to the following objectives:

- a) To authorize and promote mass urban transportation in small, fuel-efficient units outside of rush hours.
- b) To rationalize the system of urban mass transportation.
- c) To study whether greater use can be made in the future of urban rail transport, powered by electrical energy or other fuels that are currently not in use.
- d) To optimize the system of traffic lights.
- e) To review the traffic direction system on streets with light traffic.
- f) To restrict vehicle parking in congested urban areas and on main streets, so as to expedite the flow of traffic and prevent unnecessary trips.
- g) To propose measures to speed up urban transit, as a means of achieving maximum efficiency from motor vehicles.

The measures that are approved shall be permanent and shall be implemented by the appropriate agencies.

Article 6. A task force is hereby created to issue measures aimed at the rational use of energy in transportation. This force shall consist of one representative from the Ministry of Industry and Energy, who shall preside over it; one from the Ministry of Transportation and Public Works; one from the Ministry of Economy and Finances; one from the Ministry of the Interior; one from the Information, Coordination and planning Secretariat; one from the municipal intendencies and one from the Administration of State Railways. The measures shall be geared to the following objectives:

- a) To establish differential toll systems, thus encouraging the highest possible cargo and passenger loads.
- b) To intensify implementation of the mass programs for monitoring the fuel efficiency of public and private vehicles.
- c) To optimize highway traffic speed with a view towards saving fuel.
- d) To study the possibility of having tachometers installed in some types of vehicles.
- e) To rationalize passenger transportation.
- f) To study the future use of rail cargo and passenger transport units powered by electrical energy or other fuels not currently in use.
- g) To rationalize cargo transport.
- h) To provide incentives for the transportation of cargo by railway and coastal shipping.

The measures shall be permanent and shall be implemented by the appropriate agencies.

Article 7. A task force is hereby created to issue measures aimed at a reasonable increase in the reserves of traditional energy inputs, in light of the demands posed by the current world situation, in order to bolster and broaden the degree of security that the National Fuels, Alcohol and Cement Administration has already achieved over the entire range of energy sources.

This force shall consist of one representative from the Ministry of Industry and Energy, who shall preside over it; one from the Ministry of Economy and Finances; one from the Information, Coordination and Planning Secretariat, and one from the National Fuels, Alcohol and Cement Administration. The measures shall be geared to the following objectives:

- a) To encourage greater storage of various kinds of fuels.
- b) To encourage the construction of facilities and equipment for this purpose.
- c) To allow for the private financing of these reserves.

The measures that are approved shall be implemented by the National Fuels, Alcohol and Cement Administration.

Article 8. The Ministry of Industry and Energy is hereby authorized to take measures to urgently formulate the National Energy Model, so that the country can have access as soon as possible to the basic technical-economic tool for rationally planning future energy policy.

Article 9. The appropriate agencies are hereby commissioned to examine the possibility of further exploration, based on the results of hydrocarbons prospecting conducted so far and on a reinterpretation of the seismic studies currently being conducted in continental waters.

Article 10. The Ministry of Industry and Energy is hereby commissioned to undertake efforts aimed at hammering out electricity linkup agreements with the Argentine Republic and the Federative Republic of Brazil, bearing in mind the recommendations of the Advisory Group created under Decree No 249/978.

Article 11. The Ministry of Industry and Energy is hereby commissioned to plan and coordinate the activities of the public agencies involved in the search for and utilization of coal, peat and oil shale, to determine the viability of their development.

Article 12. The Ministry of Industry and Energy is hereby commissioned to begin talks with the Mines and Energy Ministry of the Federative Republic of Brazil to study the possibility of jointly developing the coal deposits located in areas close to the border between the two countries.

Article 13. The Ministry of Industry and Energy is hereby commissioned to negotiate, through its Eduardo Terra Arocena Geological Institute, a working

contract to prospect for uranium with the Bureau of Geological and Mining Exploration (of France) within the framework of the Conditions Agreement reached on 7 March 1980. The purpose is to draw up, within 2 years, an initial assessment of the country's uranium potential, as preliminary data for the formulation and development of probable nuclear power projects.

Article 14. A task force is hereby created to draft a bill establishing a policy for forest development for energy purposes, in keeping with the country's general forest policy.

This force shall consist of one representative from the Ministry of Industry and Energy, who shall preside over it; one from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishing; one from the Ministry of Economy and Finances, and one from the Information, Coordination and Planning Secretariat. It shall draft the bill within 20 days.

Article 15. The task force created by the resolution of 16 January 1980 to study the ultimate disposal of urban wastes, is hereby commissioned to submit a specific nationwide plan for their disposal, in light of the need to optimize their utilization as an energy source.

Article 16. The Ministry of Industry and Energy is hereby commissioned to prepare a program for hastening studies on alternative energy sources such as solar, wind and geothermal power and biomass, and to implement measures for their practical utilization.

Promotional Measures

Article 17. A task force is hereby created to organize extension courses for teachers on the rational use of energy. This force shall consist of one representative from the Ministry of Education and Culture, who shall preside over it; one from the Ministry of Industry and Energy, and one from the Information, Coordination and Planning Secretariat. The measures that are approved shall be implemented on a permanent basis by the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Article 18. The Information, Coordination and Planning Secretariat is hereby commissioned to publicize, through the National Public Relations Directorate, measures aimed at the rational use of energy in the country, in accordance with the provisions of this decree.

Article 19. The task forces mentioned in the foregoing articles shall be formed within a maximum of 15 days from the time that this decree takes effect and shall, unless otherwise specifically noted, complete their assignments within 90 days from the time that they are formed.

Article 20. The Ministry of Industry and Energy shall provide the human and material resources needed to effectively comply with the provisions of this decree.

Article 21. This decree shall take effect from the time that it is published in two capital city newspapers.

HEAVY CRUDE TO DOMINATE FUTURE OIL INDUSTRY

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 6 Nov 80 Sec 1 p 23

[Article by G.R. Chavez]

[Text] Venezuela has rationally programmed its petroleum and petrochemicals development over the next 5 years in the Energy Development Chapter of the Sixth Plan of the Nation, the final version of which will be ready in the next 50 days, said Mr Jose Ignacio Moreno Leon, the deputy minister of energy and mines, in setting forth the general and specific outlines of the energy sector plan.

"Our sector plan," Moreno Leon said, "comprises a diagnosis, overall objectives, strategies and policies for developing the petroleum, mining and energy sub-sectors, which according to the arrangement established by the Federal Government come under the planning and control of the Ministry of Energy and Mines as the sector's policy-making body.

"In the petroleum subsector," Deputy Minister Moreno Leon added, "although it is true that the development of the oil industry alone will not guarantee the development of the whole country (which will continue to depend largely on oil over the next few years), we have decided that the development and growth of the oil sector is indispensable, nevertheless."

Moreover, there has been a downward trend in the production of light and medium crudes, in contrast to the rising trend in the output of heavy crudes.

"We also have to boost our proven reserves so that we have at least 15 years output of the various kinds of crude, and we can also see excessive growth in the consumption of fuels, especially hydrocarbons, on our domestic market."

Because of all this, our basic goals must be to boost output potential to around 2.8 million barrels a day, in order to maintain the average level of production for the duration of the plan at about 2.2 million barrels, to intensify efforts in the production, enhancement and marketing of heavy crudes and to shift consumption trends on the domestic hydrocarbons market.

The following are the main numbers in the subsector's overall investment program: 13.7 billion bolivars for exploration; 37.8 billion for production; 16.05 billion for refining; 16 billion for the Orinoco Oil Belt, and 3.5 billion for a petrochemicals industry. Together with the investments on the domestic market and other categories, we get a total of 90 billion bolivars that the industry has been guaranteed through a continuation of the self-financing policy.

One of the leading projects in the oil subsector is the research and development program in the Orinoco Oil Belt, which will begin under the Sixth Plan with investments of more than 16 billion bolívars. This is regarded as one of the oil sector's top priority projects because it aims at boosting output potential and offsetting the decline in production in traditional areas.

The programs to be undertaken in the belt under the Sixth Plan include an increase in exploration activities to develop a comprehensive assessment of these deposits of heavy crudes and the development of 125,000 barrels a day of enhanced crude in the Cerro Negro-Cogollar area of southern Monagas State. Infrastructure projects and facilities for the enhancement of these heavy crudes are expected to begin going up in 1983-84, with an eye towards initiating production in early 1988. In addition, the production capacity of southern Anzoategui State is slated to stand at 50,000 barrels a day of nonenhanced commercial crude by late 1983 and 75,000 barrels a day by 1988.

8743

CSO: 3010

OIL INDUSTRY EFFECT ON STATE OF ZULIA ANALYZED

Caracas RESUMEN in Spanish 19 Oct 80 pp 63-66

[Article by Gustavo Coronel: "The Oil Industry Is Aiding the Urban and Regional System in Zulia"]

[Text] Without attempting to deny the frequent disorderly, unplanned and at times impoverishing urban growth caused by the appearance and early development of oil in the eastern and western parts of the country, we must consider the other side of the coin, namely, the advent of the oil communities, with their planned growth and relatively high quality of life. The "ucales" should have served as an example for the surrounding oil towns, but they did not; yet this cannot be blamed solely on the oil industry, but should be attributed partially to the very meager education of the average Venezuelan. As a matter of fact, today, 60 years after the advent of the first oil communities, many Venezuelans are still living under extremely neglected conditions in Lagunillas, San Timoteo, El Tigre and other oil towns located alongside the most organized oil communities. The extreme abandonment, however, is not so much a problem of poverty as it is one of improper priority attached to the basic necessities. For example, we observe that in many underprivileged dwellings there are not bathrooms, but there is a color television set, and that there is only one room for three or four persons, but there is a late-model car at the door. This situation is in contrast to what may be noted in the oil communities, which have begun by building the bathrooms and bedrooms before purchasing television sets and cars. What is even more important, the oil communities are built around the school, whereas the oil towns have grown up around the saloon and the cockpit.

Those who have been and are living in the oil communities are Venezuelans too, but Venezuelans with a different attitude and mentality. Privileged, perhaps, but in the sense of having decided early on that their path to progress included the school and the home, and not the gambling house or irresponsible parenthood. To put it briefly, the oil workers has, essentially, been a good citizen.

Perhaps we can illustrate this interesting interrelationship of the oil industry and the environment with a brief analysis of a typical oil zone.

The Eastern Shore of Lake Maracaibo: A. Main Features

A classic example of influence, both good and bad, by the oil industry on the surrounding area is on the eastern shore of Lake Maracaibo, nowadays a major interurban

complex which extends from the settlement of Altagracia in the north to that of Mene Grande in the south. The three districts which comprise it: Baralt, Bolivar and Miranda, have observed their urban population rise from about 85,000 inhabitants in 1950 to some 280,000 in 1971; whereas the rural population has remained essentially constant at about 60,000 inhabitants over the same 21-year interval. By 1977, the area's total population was estimated as approximately 400,000 inhabitants; 30 percent of this population is engaged in agricultural and livestock activities, and only 5 percent in oil activities, while the tertiary sector of the economy is what essentially occupies the rest. A distressing 35 percent of the population is virtually illiterate, and only 14 percent have finished secondary school; which is, unfortunately, rather close to the national averages.

Whereas, in 1971, 30 percent of the oil workers were earning wages in excess of 2,000 bolivares per month, only 7 percent of the remaining productive sectors exceeded that level. However, it must be added that it is difficult to ascertain the real level of workers' income in rather unorganized sectors, because the vast majority of those workers do not declare, much less pay income tax.

1. The Communications Infrastructure

The transportation in the area was essentially by lake until the arrival of the oil industry, which built roads and then petroled highways to connect the wells with the collection stations and transportation terminals. During the 1960's, the bridge over the lake, the Machiques-La Fria highway and the final sections of the very important Lara-Zulia route were built. During the 1970's, the excellent intercommunal route connecting the leading populated centers of the eastern shore of the lake was constructed. In general, it may be said that the first class road system in this area has excellent features. The same cannot be said of the secondary road system and that near the coast, which poses chronic problems of insufficient maintenance, cave-ins and problems stemming from the inconsistency of the soil which serves as its foundation.

At the same time, the area has 18 lake and river ports, six of which are used exclusively for oil. Only the port of Maracaibo is large enough from the standpoint of use by merchant vessels, and it is considered desirable to establish another one in the southern area of the lake, at Palmarito.

The area has three secondary airports: Oro Negro, Bachaquero and Lagunillas; all three maintained essentially by the oil industry. The best one is Bachaquero, which has been recently repaired by MARAVEN [a subsidiary of PETROVEN].

2. The Services Infrastructure

The most important source of water in the area is the Pueblo Viejo reservoir, with a maximum capacity for supplying 2,500 liters per second. In more recent years, the Maticora dam has been incorporated in the northern section. In general, 60 percent of the population is served by waterworks. The oil industry has built plants for sewage treatment in Lagunillas, Bachaquero and Tia Juana. The European engineers who have built those plants are surprised by the high per capita water consumption in the area: some 700-800 liters per person daily (over triple the European standard), as well as by the indiscriminate use of detergents. The

sewer system is distressing. The large populated centers of Cabimas and Ciudad Ojeda have less than 40 percent of the town served by the system. Industrial waste has traditionally polluted Lake Maracaibo, and only the oil industry has made an effort to prevent this infortunate situation, as Euro Fuenmayor aptly notes (EL NACIONAL, 24 September 1980).

The electric power is already in short supply, and, in particular, rather unreliable. There are hundreds or thousands of illegal taps, and for water and gas as well; but this seems to be an indivisible part of the idiosyncracies of the area's residents. The civil and military authorities have never been able or willing to arrange things properly. The total legal subscribers to the electrical service on the eastern shore is a very small percentage of the total residents of the area.

As for the gas service, it is incipient, and still depends almost exclusively on the supply provided by the oil companies; although the vast majority of taps are illegal and pose very serious risks for the population, which apparently would rather risk its life than do things properly. Moreover, natural gas is urgently needed by the petrochemical industry, the Paraguana refineries and the oil-bearing deposits, which must be rejuvenated; and hence the rationalization of the consumption of this hydrocarbon has become doubly necessary. At the present time, a municipal gas company is installing, on its own initiative, a domestic gas system to serve the town of Cabimas.

3. The Social Infrastructure

Education in the area is typified by a high percentage of enrollment on the elementary level, with 85 percent of the potential candidates, and a modest 50 percent of the potential candidates enrolled on the secondary level. The average number of pupils per classroom in elementary schools is 40, which is considered high.

The hospital services are adequate. There are state hospitals and private clinics throughout the entire area. In Cabimas, 90 percent of the population receives reasonable medical care. There are in the area two general hospitals, three health centers and several clinics run by the oil companies, as well as many private clinics.

The community recreation centers are virtually nonexistent outside of the oil communities. The hotels are of good quality, but there is a very serious shortage of rooms owing to the great expansion of the oil industry. Good restaurants are very scarce, and concentrated in the area of Ciudad Ojeda-Lagunillas.

B. The Oil-Producing Areas and the Future Regulation of the Lake's Eastern Shore

As we have observed, the living conditions on the eastern shore of the lake are not so good as those in the oil communities of the same area; but, what is very important, they are not at all worse than those prevailing in the neglected zones of the nonoil areas. It is important to state this because their neglected status has very often been attributed to the influence of the nearby oil industry. It is obvious that the Venezuelan in Cabimas and Ciudad Ojeda does not live worse than the Venezuelan in 23 de Enero, Petare, and the outskirts of Valencia, Barquisimeto or Los Teques. It is a phenomenon that is not directly related to the oil industry, but rather to an attitude toward life. In Gramoven, for example, there is no oil,

but its residents live under worse conditions than those of the Venezuelan in Caripito or Valle la Pascua.

This being the case, the oil industry has delineated extensive areas of petroliferous interest on the eastern shore of the lake, many of which already have residents. This, of course, limits the country's chances for extracting that resource, unless there is a reorganization of those populated centers. For this reason, the Ministry of Urban Development has devised a detailed study which outlines a Territorial Regulation Plan taking into account the aforementioned situation and proposing a better distribution and utilization of the physical space and existing resources. This study was made in cooperation with many public and private agencies of the region, such as Corpozulia, the University of Zulia, the Municipal Councils of the Eastern Shore of the Lake, the Zulian Planning Board and Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc., represented by MARAVEN.

1. The Oil Resources on the Lake's Eastern Shore

The cumulative oil production to date in this extensive area is about 5 billion barrels, and the oil industry estimates the remaining resources at some 8 billion recoverable barrels, a large percentage of which are located in the subsoil of the already inhabited areas. If we estimate a net income per barrel of about 40 bolivares, we are talking about net income for the country amounting to about 330 billion bolivares (at 1978 prices).

Now then, not all these resources can be extracted without troubling the residents. Actually, there is now little oil in the area that can be extracted using relatively simple primary recovery methods, such as pumping. The vast majority of those barrels will have to be produced with the use of secondary recovery, by steam injection. We are referring in particular to the oil-producing areas of Tia Juana, Lagunillas, Bachaquero, Cabimas and Ciudad Ojeda. For example, in the subsoil of populated sections of Cabimas and Ciudad Ojeda, there are oil resources with a net value to the country in excess of 30 billion bolivares. The problem lies in the fact that, in order to extract those resources, special facilities and steam injection plants must be built, and many wells must be drilled; all of which requires space.

Moreover, the operation is not devoid of environmental risks, because the work is done at high temperatures and with possible emissions of toxic gases. The same problem is posed in the existing oil camps. The subsoil of Lagunillas, Tia Juana and Bachaquero contains recoverable reserves of about 370 million barrels, with a net value to the nation of over 15 billion bolivares. Obviously, it is highly desirable and virtually necessary to find the means of reorganizing the areas on the lake's eastern shore, so that their resources may be used in an optimal manner.

2. Recommendations on the Existing Settlements

The determination of the areas of oil-producing interest and their optimal utilization has prompted MINDUR [Ministry of Urban Development] to make some strong recommendations, prominent among which are the following:

a. Cabimas and Ciudad Ojeda

Cabimas is an area of medium crude production, where it is still expected to recover over 2 billion barrels. Although much of this oil lies in areas of major urban development, where only partial recovery is possible, it is estimated that there are large resources in the suburban areas which could be frozen and relocated.

In Ciudad Ojeda, the population has spread rapidly to areas of major oil-producing interest. At the same time, the town is already surrounded by secondary recovery areas such as Tia Juana Principal, Tia Juana del Este and Lagunillas; and hence it is also advisable to freeze its growth. The urban section of Ciudad Ojeda contains accumulations of less heavy crude (20° API), which could be recovered using conventional methods.

b. Lagunillas

Its freezing and possible gradual relocation in areas designated as not being of oil-producing interest are recommended.

c. Bachaquero

Its immediate freezing, and the transfer of its population, over the medium term, to new urban centers to be created according to the study, are recommended.

d. Mene Grande

It requires a detailed study of the areas which need oil development and their harmonious integration with the agricultural and livestock industries.

3. A Future City

As alternatives for expansion toward nonoil producing areas, the study offers three main areas, all along the route from Lara to Zulia. The first is the so-called El Danto zone, at the intersection of the Lara-Zulia route and the road to Ciudad Ojeda. The second is El Menito, where the Lara-Zulia route intersects with the highway to Lagunillas; and the third is Sabana de la Plata, at the intersection of the Lara-Zulia route with the road leading from Punta Gorda.

Of these three alternatives, the study is inclined toward El Menito, for several reasons:

- a. It does not interfere with the development of the areas of oil production interest.
- b. It has suitable accesses.
- c. It possesses very favorable soil and geomorphological features.
- d. The land is owned by MARAVEN, a company which has cooperated actively in the study and which is willing to lend all its backing to the project.
- e. It is located very close to the metropolitan area of Ciudad Ojeda.
- f. It would have the airport very close by.

El Menito

Hence, El Menito would be the city of the future in the area, receiving the transferred population affected by oil development.

4. The Regulation of the Land

At the same time, the study demarcates the agricultural, livestock, forest, industrial, tourist-recreational, oil, mining and urban areas as follows:

Type	Area	% of the Total
Agricultural	200,000 hectares	27
Livestock	90,000 hectares	12
Forest	122,000 hectares	16
Industrial	3,500 hectares	1
Tourist	20,000 hectares	2
Oil	58,000 hectares	8
Mining	30,000 hectares	4
Urban	10,000 hectares	2
Protected Areas	190,000 hectares	28

5. Ranking of Populated Centers

The proposed reorganization would result in a center of first rank, Cabimas-Ciudad Ojeda; a couple of centers of second rank, Altagracia and Mene Grande; centers of third rank, in Santa Rita and San Timoteo; and centers of fourth rank, in Quisiro, El Consejo and El Venado, of an essentially agricultural and livestock nature.

This ranking will be backed by detailed studies on urban development, road systems, and socioeconomic, agricultural-livestock, water, fishing and industrial aspects.

C. How Will This Project Be Carried Out?

The study proposes to carry out this project through the creation of the Planning Board for the Eastern Shore of Lake Maracaibo, an entity which would supervise the regulation management and the development companies. The Planning Board would be comprised of representatives from MINDUR, MARN [Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources], MEM [Ministry of Energy and Mines], CORPOZULIA [Zulia Corporation], PDVSA [Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc], the chairman of the municipal council concerned, and the regulation manager (without vote).

The regulation management, set up by MINDUR, would execute the plans and would consist of the manager and his technical team, including oil consultants. The development companies would execute the various aspects of the project. This is an ambitious and unquestionably very expensive project which, at best, would be carried out over the medium and long term (12-15 years). It will require the good will of many people and agencies, but that good will is more than warranted, for two essential reasons:

a. It will give the lake's eastern shore a more rational appearance, enhancing the quality of life there;

b. It will give the nation hundreds of billions of additional bolivares, which would not materialize if this project were not be carried out.

The technical and financial assistance which Venezuelan Petroleum is rendering and will continue to render for this extremely important project is further evidence of the determination of the Venezuelan oil industry to foster the harmonious development of all the economic and social activities in the regions wherein it is active.

2909

CSO: 3010

CORPOVEN ENGINEERS SOLVE DRILLING PROBLEMS

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 6 Nov 80 Sec 2 p 22

Text Two Venezuelan petroleum engineers, Alejandro Parra and Dirimo Chirinos, revealed the techniques that have allowed them to overcome the difficulties that have traditionally arisen in drilling through the so-called "shale layer," the part of the well whose depth varies from 12,000 to 18,000 feet (4,000 to 6,000 meters) and which is found above the hydrocarbon-producing limestone.

Parra and Chirinos are employed by the enterprise Corpoven S.A., a subsidiary of Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc. They reported on their experiences at the Second Latin American Congress on Drilling which was held in Mexico City last week.

They reported that until a year ago there was a myth that it was very difficult to drill through the "shale layer" (which consists of large masses similar to clay, whose thickness varies from 1,000 to 2,800 feet, or 300 to 900 meters), because it resisted drilling, or the equipment would become bogged down.

Among the 11 wells that have been drilled using these techniques successfully during the past year, is the deepest well ever drilled in Venezuela. It is 19,090 feet deep, or more than 6,000 meters.

Parra and Chirinos related their experiences to drilling engineers from nine other Latin American nations and observers from four European nations. They stressed the importance of a careful placing of the oil strings which line the well, the use of weight and the appropriate additives in the drilling mud, and the use of bits with teeth instead of diamond bits.

The techniques discovered by Parra and Chirinos are of interest not only in terms of science, but also in economic terms, because they can reduce from 28 to 13 days the amount of time required to drill through the "shale layers," which yields a net savings of approximately 1.2 million bolivers in the total cost of drilling each well.

The paper presented in Mexico by Venezuelans Parra and Chirinos describes the technique developed in Venezuela to drill through the Mito Juan-Colon shale layer in the western region of Venezuela. The paper also contains the results of drilling the wells at Sur del Lago, wells which penetrate down to the foundation.

This technique has been used successfully in Sur del Lago, Centro Lago and Urdaneta Garcia, on the west coast of Lake Maracaibo.

8926

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

CARDON REFINERY CHANGES—Punto Fijo, Nov--Maraven has announced the completion of the electricity projects for its new alkylation plant at the Cardon Refinery. The projects are part of the program involved in a change in refining patterns at the industrial complex. The note from Maraven indicates that the temporary electricity hookup for building the No 2 alkylation plant is ready. The work consisted of installing a 750 kilowatt transformer along with its feeder and distribution lines, the report adds. Work will soon begin on the offices for the technicians who will be in charge of the final project for the new alkylation plant. The hope is to complete all work by August 1981, the note sent by the Public Relations Department of Maraven at Cardon indicates in conclusion. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 6 Nov 80 Sec 2 p 7] 8743

NEW ORINOCO DRILLING METHODS--Venezuelan engineers have developed special techniques that are now being used to drill and complete the exploratory wells in the Orinoco Oil Belt, which are going to be enhanced by injecting water vapor. Pedro Martorano, an engineer with Lagoven, S.A., an affiliate of PETROVEN [Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc], outlined these experiments in Mexico City last week during the Second Latin American Drilling Congress. Unlike conventional wells, the high temperature steam used in thermal projects (up to 550 degrees Fahrenheit) can cause breakages, bends and expulsions in well piping and casing. Martorano explained that in the case of thermal wells the casing has to be anchored at the bottom of the well and then pulled sufficiently taut with the aid of the derrick or hydraulic jacks. The geometry of the hole must be as uniform and consistent as possible, to assure proper cementing. The cementing process, in turn, requires a high temperature additive with silica filler to minimize the risks of cement degradation because of the heat. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 6 Nov 80 Sec 2 p 23] 8743

OIL DRILLING METHOD--Venezuelan engineers Humberto Uzcategui and Jose Gregorio Tovar have succeeded in controlling abnormal breakage pressures in oil wells in eastern Venezuela. They personally outlined their experiments at the Second Latin American Drilling Congress last week in Mexico City. The study was conducted in the Acema-Casma field in Monagas State, which is operated by Corpoven, S.A., an affiliate of PETROVEN [Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc]. The field produces an average of 35,000 barrels a day of crude oil with a gravity of between 25 and 30 degrees API. Drilling engineers encountered serious problems during the exploratory phase in the field because the abnormal pressures caused blowouts, loss of drilling fluids and pipe sealing, especially

when they were drilling at a depth of between 7,000 and 10,000 feet (2,000 to 3,000 meters). These problems became so serious that four of the nine wells drilled were lost. One result of the study is that for the first time Venezuela has established its own parameters for calculating the various well pressures. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 7 Nov 80 Sec 1 p 17] 8743

DEPRESSED OIL REGION IN ANZOATEGUI--Buena Vista, Anzoategui State--

This oilfield, once a center of oil-related activity in Anzoategui, would like once more to be part of the crude oil development programs of Corpoven. "That way there would be an active life as in other decades, when it was one of the most productive areas in the eastern part of the country," say pioneers from the forties and fifties. They recall that Buena Vista was one of the most active oilfields in Oriente. People came from all over to settle here. "Here we lived through the great era of 'black gold,'" they say. They point out that everything was happy; they never forget that the plain was lit up at night with the burners that could be seen easily from the plateau where the town of Cantaura, capital of the Freitas District, is located. "Now we want Buena Vista to return to oil activity," say many people in Anzoategui. The old oilfield now has another face: it is a center of abandonment and poverty. One can still see some of the homes that were occupied by the old pioneers of oil activity. "Here all is silence," we were informed by a humble woman who was sucking on some tobacco under a leafy oak tree. Every once in a great while some vehicle arrives at the former oil center, and the neighbors all look out to see what is going on. "Buena Vista is not even a shadow of what it was during the days when the oil brought everything," locals say sadly. Now everything is brush, garbage and poverty. The church is still standing, and occasionally some priest comes to hold mass; the facilities that were the offices of the Creole Petroleum Corporation are still there, as are the old school, commissary and club. Everything is abandoned. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 7 Nov 80 Sec 2 p 19] 8926

CS0: 3010

RECENT EVENTS REFLECT INCONSISTENT RIVER PLATE BASIN POLICY

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 1 Nov 80 p 11

[Article by Martín Olivera]

[Text] After more than 170 years as a free country, Argentina would not appear to have a clear-cut policy regarding the River Plate Basin. To be more specific, it still has no policy at all for that area, since paradoxically it would seem that there are several policies in the various spheres of government.

The Finance Palace, with the power it has had since Martínez de Hoz has been in charge, gages things from a strictly economic angle or with a geopolitical approach, which not everyone feels is the most beneficial solution for the country. This, at least, is what we can gather from the tenacious defense of bilateral projects (along with the problems that they bring) as opposed to strictly national ventures.

From San Martín Palace, all of the foreign minister's men give the impression that they view things from the angle of quick solutions, which seems to be the magnet attracting all of the actions of top-level diplomacy. That which is quickest is not always best.

Emerging in opposition to these two approaches is the view of the intermediate levels (the middle-level agencies), which in this specific case are represented by the National River Plate Basin Commission, which, curiously enough, has maintained a much more "national" stand regarding bilateral ventures. Curiously enough as well, San Martín Palace not only did not listen to the commission's recommendations, but it did not even invite its president at the time, General De Nevares, to the signing of the tripartite agreement with Brazil and Paraguay, which was the most important development (positive or negative) in the basin in recent years. And now there is talk that the commission will probably be abolished.

Under this arrangement, of course, there is no reason for it, because it does not seem that anyone has to pursue a comprehensive policy to establish priorities within the basin.

In addition to the harm that this does to the country, it naturally weakens it on the external front by making it very "sensitive" to the pressures exerted by other nations' policies, which are, in fact, consistent and have specific goals.

For example, we now see that Paraguay has decided to interrupt the projects that our country has undertaken south of the Pilcomayo (whose northern arm we lost many years back to the Guaranis) by again bringing up the principle of prior consultations for international rivers.

Paradoxically, this was the principle that Argentine upheld over the long years of tripartite negotiations with Brazil and Paraguay to make the Corpus and Itaipu dams compatible, negotiations that culminated, objectively, in a defeat for national interests precisely because the other two countries stubbornly refused to accept the principle of prior consultations.

This warrants mentioning because there was a great deal of talk about the political benefits of the tripartite group (the rapprochement with Brazil, that is) but very little about the geopolitical damage it did, which is now reflected in Corpus.

Current discussions about whether Corpus ought to be built at Pindoi or Itacua, as the consulting firm recommended, make no sense, because it makes no geopolitical sense to build Corpus with a 105 meter elevation unless we want to enhance Itaipu's operations. This is the real result of the Tripartite Commission, and it is due to the absence of an agency to regulate all activities in the River Plate Basin.

Therefore, in view of Paraguay's pressures in connection with the Pilcomayo, essaying the arguments that they did not accept Argentina, we have to open up the umbrella before it starts raining. We have to alert our authorities before we have to give away bridges, roads and free ports to our northern neighbors, as we had to do to get approval for the design of Yacyreta.

It is also odd that we continue promoting the Argentine-Bolivian Commission for the Upper Bermejo Basin, when multiple projects in the middle and lower Bermejo Basin, which are entirely in Argentine territory, are inexplicably given no consideration, even as possibilities. The people who promote bilateral ventures are obviously the same ones hamstringing national progress.

Another equally significant geopolitical mystery is why the Middle Parana Project, an admirable undertaking, is given priority over the Bermejo venture, inasmuch as the sediment that the latter carries into the Parana will literally wreck the former's dams.

But of course the Middle Parana Project is being pushed by Water and Energy (the economic sphere), whereas the Bermejo Project is under the National River Plate Basin Commission (the forgotten sphere). The same goes for Garabi, which is being pushed by the San Martin and Finance palaces although it is of use only to Brazil in connection with the Ibera.

We must then ask ourselves how much longer this disjointed approach to the River Plate Basin will continue, because its only tangible result has been harm to our country. We must not forget that in the geopolitical sphere there are mistakes that cannot be made up for, and Argentina knows this quite well from the enormous amount of territory that it has already lost.



The River Plate Basin is waiting for someone to establish priorities.

Rounding out the reports that came in from La Paz yesterday, indications are that the financial fund of the River Plate Basin (an agency made up of Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Paraguay and Bolivia) plans to boost its capital to \$100 million. The bulk of the contributions, as usual, will come from Argentina.

8743
CSO: 3010

PILCOMAYO INCIDENT DAMPENS ARGENTINE-PARAGUAYAN RELATIONS

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 1 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] "The Paraguayan Government will never give its consent to a project that will cause enormous damages. There are disagreements, and Paraguay has not given its consent. It therefore felt that its interests were being objectively impaired." These were the remarks that Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues made to newsmen in connection with the projects that Argentina is undertaking on its side of the Pilcomayo River. He went on to say that our country "acted unilaterally in opening up diversion channels" to reactivate the El Porteno River in Formosa and that "this situation must be rectified immediately." The foreign minister's statements confirm a document sent to Argentine authorities and are at odds with recent comments by the governor of Formosa, Gen Juan Carlos Colombo, who asserted a few hours before that "certain reports" of disagreements "had to brought up to date."

When questioned by newsmen, Nogues said that he had met with Colombo and analyzed the diversion of the Pilcomayo's waters to reactivate the aforementioned Argentine river.

"The issue of the Pilcomayo River has always gotten in the way of good relations between Paraguay and Argentina," Nogues asserted. "We want this incident to be rectified immediately by the Argentine authorities," he added. He noted later on that diplomatic efforts have been undertaken at the highest levels and that President Alfredo Stroessner had asked his Argentine counterpart, Lt Gen Jorge Videla, to suspend the project.

"I am certain," Nogues explained, "that after the conversation between Presidents Stroessner and Videla, the Argentine chief executive ordered work suspended on the Pilcomayo River.

"Such approaches should not arise between two countries like Paraguay and Argentina, which are engaged in major undertakings. These developments only dampen relations and our major projects.

"I read in Paraguayan newspapers that Governor Colombo said that there were no disagreements. I can say, however, that there are differences, because of Argentina's unilateral move to open up diversion channels."

He reported immediately thereafter that troops from the Excavators Battalion of the Paraguayan Engineering Command are at the site working to close off the diversion channels.

Official reports indicate that Paraguay asked the Argentine Government for technical data on the projects to reactivate the Formosa river, in order to "safeguard Paraguayan interests and the principles governing the use of international rivers." The reports also have it that the Paraguayan Foreign Ministry exchanged several notes with its Argentine counterpart and that in this connection several personal efforts were even made at various official levels.

The Paraguayan Foreign Ministry also pointed out that pursuant to the agreement signed by Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay on 22 April 1974, the 1977 document was hammered out, which stipulates that in order to determine the most appropriate economic union arrangement and the most suitable production program, soil, socioeconomic and various other studies would be conducted in the area.

Paraguayan observers recalled that in a similar case there were reports that Bolivia was preparing to harness the waters of the Pilcomayo in its own territory by diverting them there, whereupon the foreign minister had to fly over the waterway to verify the accounts.

8743

CSO: 3010

ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA CONTINUE TALKS ON BERMEJO PROJECT

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 1 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] The fourth meeting of the Argentine-Bolivian task force for the upper basin of the Bermejo River concluded yesterday. The 2-day meeting was held in the city of Tarija, 980 kilometers southeast of the city of La Paz.

The Bolivian delegation was headed by the director general of maritime affairs and international waters of the Foreign Ministry, Hernando Velasco, while the Argentine delegation was led by Dr Jose Maria Leandro Aletti.

The agenda at the meeting comprised the formulation of a master plan to develop the upper basin of the Bermejo, the groundwork for the aerial surveying of the region and consideration of the multinational "Las Pabas" project that is supposed to be undertaken on the river.

Separately, the morning paper LOS TIEMPOS of Cochabamba (one of Bolivia's six leading papers) underscored in a commentary the importance of the joint Argentine-Bolivian project to develop the Bermejo River Basin on the border between the two countries.

Referring to the importance of the "new integration prospects...especially within the sphere of influence of the River Plate Basin," it points to the aforementioned project and notes the significance of the "multipurpose development of the Bermejo River through the construction of navigable canals, which will be...the best avenues of trade for the departments of Oruro, Potosi, Tarija, Chuquisaca, Santa Cruz de la Sierra and El Beni, whose products will have their own outlet to the world along the Parana."

Referring to the advantages of the venture, the article indicates that "if the project is executed quickly enough, it will have an impact on the development of these regions and consolidate the trade axis, which will have beneficial side effects through population and economic shifts."

"Argentine Navy Rear Adm Gregorio Antonio Portillo," the LOS TIEMPOS commentary goes on to say, "who promoted the initial studies on the Bermejo River Basin, demonstrated what the costs and benefits were from opening up the canals, which is estimated to involve 100 million tons..."

The point has been made, the paper notes further on, that the multipurpose development of the Bermejo River "constitutes a fundamental and incalculably significant tool" because of the mutual benefits that it will yield for Bolivia and Argentina.

"The updating of the project," the LOS TIEMPOS commentary concludes, "which is under study by an ad hoc committee in our sister nation (Argentina), has not yet found a favorable climate in our Foreign Ministry (Bolivia's), in spite of its far-reaching importance in the River Plate Basin region."

8743

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

MEXICAN-VENEZUELAN AGRICULTURAL EXCHANGE--The director general of the Instituted Trusts for Agriculture (FIRA) of Mexico, Horacio Garcia Aguilar, and the manager for planning of that institute, Guillermo Vasquez, are in Venezuela for the purpose of exchanging experiences in agricultural credit. The Mexican officials will have meetings with representatives of the agriculture sector during their stay here. Yesterday they met with the Board of Directors of the Agricultural Credit Fund, chaired by Dr Victor Gimenez Landinez. There they discussed the operations of the two organizations, with particular reference to supervision and technical assistance. The Mexican officials will hold meetings throughout the week with the Central Bank Board of Directors, banking associations, representatives of the Agricultural Credit Institute, the Agricultural and Livestock Development Bank (BANDAGRO) and other agencies in the Venezuelan agriculture sector. FIRA is a combination of five trusts which the Mexican Government has established under the administration of the Bank of Mexico, equivalent to the Central Bank of Venezuela. /Text/ /Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 6 Nov 80 Sec 2 p 9/ 8926

CSO: 3010

LAMBRUSCHINI: NATION MUST BECOME NAVAL POWER

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Nov 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] "We are faced with the inevitable obligation to make ourselves into a true international maritime power, in other words, to develop the capacity of the nation for using the sea, in all that it represents as a political, economic and cultural projection.

"But it must be clearly understood that this condition cannot be achieved without sacrifice, without creative imagination, without clarity, determination, sacrifice, responsibility and persistence in action."

This statement was made by the commander in chief of the navy during the luncheon given by the Argentine Shipbuilders Maritime Center at the Argentine Yacht Club.

Solid Freedom

After the president of the body which organized the gathering, Rear Adm (Ret) Francisco Aleman, introduced Admiral Lambruschini, the latter said that "we will never have a great country thanks to any magic trick. We will not live in the solid freedom to which we aspire unless we struggle for it on a daily basis and unless we bear in mind that this inevitably entails corresponding duties. We will not see the justice which is so dear to us prevail unless each of us is increasingly more just in his conduct. We will not achieve true democracy, which is among our most heartfelt ideals, if we do not realize that in addition to the legal texts which frame it, it must be based on a society nurtured by profound ethical values, wherein no sector attempts to prevail over the others."

Freedom by Decree

Admiral Lambruschini then went on to say that freedom is not achieved by decree and that "justice is not established by decree. Prosperity is not obtained by decree, solidarity is not won by decree, and democracy is not established by decree. Nor can we achieve a status as a maritime power by virtue of excellent plans drafted on paper and fed by a dangerous lack of foresight."

Subsidiary State

Later on he gave assurance that the state should establish the major guidelines and prevent dangerous lack of synchronization, while at the same time it is

necessary to provide the essential stimuli to make it immediately clear that "the state we conceive of as subsidiary but not neutral or indifferent must with noble but effective weapons protect the legitimate labor of Argentina and the domestic capital which we want to convert into great motive forces for the material grandeur of the fatherland and the increasing well-being of its people."

In another part of his address, the commander in chief of the navy stressed the importance of the sea and naval power to our country, not only for the transportation of goods but as a source of great renewable and nonrenewable resources. Following that he stated that "if we do not bestir ourselves to provide a proper response to these circumstances, we would pay for the consequences of failure to be bold enough to take up the profound challenges of modern history." Therefore this attitude does not lead to provocative actions or violent procedures but what is proposed is "the peaceful and continuing pursuit of constructive activities which will assure our effective presence throughout this zone."

Maritime Problems

After noting that 90 percent of our foreign trade is carried out via sea routes, he said that this problem "is one of the subjects which will be approached with greater dynamism in the present process," adding that "the current situation represents a truly unprecedented historical landmark, being consolidated by a series of measures and provisions which are already in effect and which are yielding positive and basic results."

Merchant Fleet

In speaking of the merchant fleet, he said that its expansion and modernization will be carried out "unceasingly," and he added that "the search for solutions to the problem of limited vessel draft in the Plate River" will also continue "through the deep-water port proposal under study, in which private capital is so important, in the renewal of dredging and buoying equipment and the improvement of conditions on navigable waterways and access routes."

5157

CSO: 3010

BALBIN REVIEWS POLITICAL PAST, FUTURE

Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 24 Oct 80 pp 4-9

[Interview with Ricardo Balbin, by Juan Carlos Araujo and Jorge Vidal; date and place not given]

[Text] To SOMOS, Ricardo Balbin is a fundamental protagonist of the political history of the past 50 years. And with fundamental protagonists, SOMOS wants to discuss some major topics: for example, democracy, and the republican system, topics on which the country has had more defections than presences. It is impossible to doubt the democratic spirit which inspired the Radical leader. However, much of the youth which headed hopefully (many for the first time) toward a new political process was caught by surprise and overtaken by the violence and the discretionary handling of the institutions from 1973 until 24 March 1976. The 1973 elections had a republican guise, and exalted a government elected by the majority, but they ended in a parody of democracy which brought the nation to the brink of disaster. That same youth, at that time, hoped that the Radical movement (so often described as a standardizing moral force) would speak seriously about democracy, play its role of opposition without faltering and show the republican spirit that should move citizens and individuals in public office. The youth did not sense that. On the contrary, it sensed that the Radical movement was allowing, in silence, serious circumstances such as the release of the terrorists on 25 May or the complete lack of a democratic atmosphere in Congress, to give just a few examples. Why did this happen? Why didn't the Radical movement demand fair play? Why wasn't it the example that the youth was expecting? With these questions, SOMOS opened its dialog with Ricardo Balbin.

[Answer] We gave many examples to that youth to whom you claim we gave no examples. The fact is that, in Argentina, many things happened during the last 50 years which influenced the conduct of those who, like myself, survived all that. There are things that I can never forget. We know very well what we lose in a harvest, a flood or an epidemic, but we do not know how much human capital we have lost during the course of all those years. What went through the minds of the youth from the 30's to 43, when they went to vote and were told "you have already voted"? I was 25 years old, and we managed to fight and we overcame that distortion. We sought democracy. We reached the government in 1963. It was 33 years, almost half of my life....

[Question] You arrived as a result of a banishment....

[Answer] That is true. But we were a majority in the Electoral College. But that does not count. What counts (because it pertains to your question) is that we had

said that there would be banishment in the country until the Radicals reached the government, and we did so. We knocked on the doors of all political persuasions without exception, including those who were from the old history of the 30's. Why did we do so? In order to find out how the Argentines could be at a common table even though they had different reasoning. And note: The individuals whom we took out of banishment arrived in Congress, and there they reached agreement on always imposing conditions on the passage of laws. But we upheld the rights of everyone, and the country was recovering. I admit to you that, at that time, after 33 years of struggle, I said to myself: This is the key time; from now on we are going to perfect our democracy. And then came the coup of 1966, a gray area in our history. Where are the protagonists? What did they accomplish? Nothing.

[Question] But, approaching a fresher history, the People's Hour brought more confusion than clarity to the strong democracy that we wanted.

[Answer] No. That would have been so if we had sought a political settlement, an arrangement with Peronism. Everyone except us made the settlement. The Radicals only went to the election, because we wanted to be loyal to the conscience of representative democracy.

[Question] But, politically speaking, the only one who won was Peron.

[Answer] It must not be thought that success lies only in successful results. Failures sometimes have more virtue than successes. We wanted to do the same thing that was done in 1962, and give that youth, to whom you claim we gave no examples, a new example of democratic coexistence beyond differences.

[Question] But the country was different. The terrorist violence had become incorporated, and Peron was not dissociated from it.

[Answer] What did we tell the youth in the electoral campaign? We told them: "No violence, national coexistence must be established, we cannot live otherwise." And what was being said at the other platform? "There are the ones who killed Aramburu." And the country voted freely. Why did it vote in that way? It is not clear. What I do know is that Peronism never celebrated its victory, much less the first one. However, the one of 1973 was greatly celebrated in the North District.

[Question] But you will continue to be criticized for having sat down at the same table with Peron, because in that way you endorsed what Peron had done and was to do.

[Answer] There has been dirty speculation on my cooperation with Peron. I had to give example and bring the people together; and that was the only reason that I went to talk to Peron. There was no alliance between him and me, but the people shook hands. And in order to do that, I had to set aside many of my troubles.

[Question] Didn't you gage the political gain that that step would cost you?

[Answer] I gaged it; but I did not do so out of self-interest, nor calculation. I did so out of a natural desire. There are some who claim that I jumped a fence. It is true: I jumped over a wall which divided the same property. But I saw a number of prominent personages jumping fences on several occasions, in search of something. Of course some of them were caught."

[Question] What does Balbin think about Peron today?

[Answer] I fought him. I did not share his political methods. We caused deep separations among the people. But I left a great deal of myself, and perhaps he has left something of himself, to talk about. I still believe that this conversation was one of the good things that happened in Argentina.

[Question] Why were you not opposed to the release of the terrorists on 25 May?

[Answer] I believe that what really happened in Congress is either unknown or concealed. When it was voted on, they were all given amnesty in the gallery of the building. They were already released, and a Radical did not go and remove them from jail.

[Question] But by voting you gave legal force to that event.

[Answer] The Radical movement believed that it was necessary to put an end to the hatred and grudges, but with a legal significance. And it voted for amnesty, but with judicial intervention. In other words, it was the judges who had to decide who was involved in a political crime and who was involved in a crime of others.

[Question] In general, one does not recall a forceful opposition from the Radicals in the sessions in Congress....

[Answer] What happened was that, since there was not the sickly rivalry that existed before, the newsmen were bored and did not publish the speeches. But it is impossible to deny the deepseated differences that we had, for example, with the economic leadership. Something there might have been mistaken, but there was no mistake about the Radicals' concept.

[Question] Many also criticize you for having spoken on television on the eve of the coup of March 1976.

[Answer] I knew about the revolution that night. I knew that, behind my chair, the Armed Forces were in formation to seize power as soon as they decided; and that, in front, there was a government that was discredited, an unfeeling government. But I also knew that in the middle there was a people, who were not to blame. Then I told them what I had to tell them: Let us not give up the idea of unity; let us defend the institutions until the last minute, because in that way serious disagreements can be avoided. And if everything collapses, somewhere they will find the cause of Radicalism talking about unity.

[Question] The military coup put an end to a corrupt government....

[Answer] I don't know what it was...it was not a government; there was no chance of governing. I don't think that it is an insult to anyone to say that 90-odd percent of the population was in agreement. In all the previous processes, the military coup was in favor of someone or some sector. This one, on the other hand, found the civilian population united. I believe that, within 48 hours of the coup, all the political parties (except a few of the extreme right or the extreme left) could have been united, to find a solution; because there was a very clearcut civil conscience. I think that an opportunity was missed because we did not recognize it.

[Question] Should we interpret that to mean that you desire the success of the process?

[Answer] I have already said so. I want the country to be institutionalized in conjunction with the success of this process, because that could be followed by a lasting solution which would insure the stability of democratic existence. On the other hand, if we organize concerning the crisis in the military government, we shall not have a political solution; we shall have a solution for the government which will not be lasting.

[Question] It has often been said that the politicians did not make a self-criticism for the mistakes that they committed....

[Answer] We are organizing courses, seminars and lectures to which the intelligentsia come and express their views; and not only Radicals, of course. On those occasions, we show the history and the disagreements, what was done well and what was done badly. And we try to coexist democratically, even while disagreeing.

[Question] Does that task of clarification include a personal self-criticism? Do you say "I made a mistake"?

[Answer] I cannot take paths of no return, and I cannot compromise the party's future. I have carried along my preaching and my convictions through my years. But I don't know whether all this that we are discussing and explaining now will be what the party thinks once it is reorganized.

[Question] Returning to the youth, there are many who express skepticism about the old politicians, and that affects you closely.

[Answer] I am heading the Radical movement because they extended my term. They say, more or less, "you will not go further," but the fact is that they do not let us go. And the most serious part is that, during this extension, there has been no chance for any youth sector to be shown. If we had closed the War College for several years, I would not want to think how old the generals would be. We are going; there is no doubt about that. But what is most important is that other generations come; because within a few years the youth of today may be old and alone. And that would be far worse.

[Question] But you are still number one, and that always involves some pride...

[Answer] My only mission is to keep the Radical movement intact until it is reorganized, and not to make any decision which could jeopardize it. And in order to do this, one must leave pride each morning on the night table, locked, and losing the key. And this course of action that I have chosen offends those who do not want to live within the institutions. Democracy, with all its flaws, has a series of controls, and when those controls do not exist deterioration if more possible. Or is it that if you have been assured that no one will find out, you would not play a trick?

[Question] But those controls did not work....

[Answer] The individuals did not work. It is the individuals who are to blame, not the institution.

[Question] Do you think that when the political ban ends we shall have a surprise?

[Answer] I tour the country often. And I was used to being only among party members. Now I feel that I am among male and female citizens, including my fellow party members also, of course. And those people are interested, they want to listen, and then they will be guided. I believe that a shift in opinion is under way in the country, and someone who was with the Justicialists could change, as well as someone who was with the Radicals. Of course, I don't think that there will be a repetition now of the phenomenon of 1973 in the North District. But what I sense I am unable to show to anyone, because there is no political activity. I believe that the Radical movement is best, but I cannot prove it. And in this respect I think that it is a mistake for the government to ban meetings. Those meetings (better than any little poll) would allow them to learn how national opinion is moving. And I think that we would have a surprise.

[Question] Could Peronism be adapted to a democratic process?

[Answer] It was a vertical movement, and now it must become a party from bottom to top. It remains to be seen how this will occur. What I think is that all the Argentine parties have been divided, historically. Even socialism, which appeared not to be about to divide, did so. We paid that price twice.

[Question] Will Peronism be divided?

[Answer] It must pay that price.

[Question] Here, too, mention must be made of trade unionism, Doctor; because it played a decisive role in Peronism.

[Answer] We desire the trade union organization with all its autonomy.

[Question] With a single federation?

[Answer] We are not alarmed by single federations so long as they confine themselves to engaging in trade union politics, and nothing else. The mistake of recent times was having organized the unions into partisan entities. They must be democratically permitted to reorganize, and then we shall see what happens. I want strong unions to defend their rights, not strong unions to engage in partisan politics.

[Question] But it would be naive to disregard the fact that a large part of the trade union movement is Peronist.

[Answer] The people are, and these people, these leaders who have also been given extensions by the government are. Other leaders will appear now. I think that a shift in opinion is taking place in the trade union sector.

[Question] What do you mean, specifically?

[Answer] I think that many of the individuals who participated in the vertical organization are back seeking an organization with a democratic quality.

[Question] Doctor, what is demagoguery?

[Answer] In most instances, it is rowing with the current. When one says: "You like it, you want it, we shall give it to you...."

[Question] Some are of the opinion that you were a little demagogic in certain speeches.

[Answer] The leader knows that, if he wants to be honest, he must row against the current; because the current generally ends in a waterfall which destroys everything. At the present time, wanting to pacify, and to overcome rancor and abuse, is rowing against the current. I chose the most difficult path: the opposite of demagoguery.

[Question] I was referring to something else. You must know that some of your speeches have been described as "guitar strumming...."

[Answer] At times I address the people's sentiments, and I do not do so out of speculation; I do so because that is how I feel. There is a tendency to mechanize the individual, and I believe that I am defending him by lending prestige to his sentiments. I know that, after listening to me, some say: "He didn't say anything." It may be that I said nothing about a solution, but I said everything necessary to prepare for future solutions. Once, when talking with important business owners, I explained why this style of mine was not demagogic. I told them: "When you are in front of 80,000 people, you must consider that there are 4,000 or 5,000 who are worried, and who came only to find out if they could find something, seeking an illusion. And since one knows this, he stretches the argument a little farther. But it is simply so that they will not go away with the same worries with which they came; because, in that case (I told them), they would kill you all in your tracks."

[Question] Someone making an assessment of the 1973 elections recently said that it is not true that the majority is never mistaken.

[Answer] I don't agree with that. Those who are mistaken are the individuals whom the people elect.

[Question] What was meant is that the voter had sufficient information to warrant his thinking that the Peronist administration might not be beneficial.

[Answer] Anyone who votes does so with the best intentions, he does so for a good reason, except at the times when the vote is converted into a personal interest; but that is very seldom. In any event, those elections are a social phenomenon that will have to be studied seriously some time; also from the standpoint of those who vote against something or someone, and not in favor of something or someone. I would not want such voting to be done ever again.

[Question] Dr Sebastian Soler told us once that the Radical movement confused a state of law with elections.

[Answer] I have always had great respect for Dr Soler, but I have never shared his ideas. To us, the state of law is the normal activity of the institutions, and the division of powers with the pertinent controls. It is by no means the same as an election, because the state of law exists before and after the election. What we are experiencing now might be called a legal status, but it is not a state of law. I prefer to call it a state of institutional emergency.

[Question] One infers from your remarks that an election of itself does not guarantee a state of law either....

[Answer] Certainly. The election establishes the office holders, but it is the institutions which are valid of themselves and which survive beyond the defeat of the office holder.

[Question] Let us move to an economic subject. Are the Radicals statist?

[Answer] The statist have foisted that on us. But I ask: Who created the Grain Board or the Meat Board? We believe in private industry, but also in the promoter state, when there is something which private capital cannot do. We have defended and we shall always defend what relates to the country's natural resources that can be depleted, and what relates to defense and security, such as oil. Are we statist because we defend the nation's patrimony? If so, it is very easy to be statist... Well, at least we do not have any contradiction. I ask: Who amended Article 185 which states that, for the workers' protection, a bankrupt company would have to be seized, and over 200 companies were seized? We were not the ones. And note that now companies which were nationalized previously by other military governments are being made private.

[Question] While speaking with you, one often hears the term "dependence." Is all foreign investment bad?

[Answer] No; it could come, but to serve Argentine priorities.

[Question] The powers that you give the state in that regard are sufficient to warrant calling your policy statist-oriented.

[Answer] To us, that is a promoter state, which is not authoritarian, and which also wants private effort.

[Question] Some think that, after Balbin, the Radical movement will embark on a crisis.

[Answer] They said the same thing (except for the distance) about Yrigoyen, and nothing happened.

[Question] How can lines as far apart as those of a De la Rúa, a Troccoli, an Alfonsín or a León be reconciled?

[Answer] Those individuals, and many more, are different from one another in their ways of acting or deciding, but it does not go beyond that. If you were to ask each one, he would give you a perfect Radical concept.

[Question] B: some seem to be far more to the left than others.

[Answer] I assure you that it is the styles which change; and those styles lend enhancement to the party's democratic existence. When people think that the Radical movement is divided, that is when it is more united than ever.

[Question] Does Ricardo Balbin have "dauphins"?

[Answer] I spent much of my party life in La Plata, and I could have pointed to an individual to be elected more than once. But that would go against all my principles.

[Question] But when a successor has to be chosen, you will vote, won't you?

[Answer] I shall certainly vote.

[Question] Some things have recently been disclosed which may indicate your style of running the party. It was claimed that certain Radical leaders had been tempted to attend the dialog with the government. It was also claimed that you denied that possibility.

[Answer] That is not accurate. It was those very leaders who refused and, furthermore, they informed me of the contacts, giving an example of party unity.

[Question] Wasn't there any ear-pulling?

[Answer] I only pull ears on birthdays....

[Question] Aren't you bothered by the reputation of being perpetually second, which you and the Radical movement have?

[Answer] Years ago, at a campaign function, in front of thousands of people in Once Plaza, I said: "How many have come to hear us, and think that they are going to vote against us. But I know why they came: so that we shall never leave." And I tell you something else: If we had hinted to Peron that we wanted to become affiliated with the government, we would have done so, but we did not, because we had to put up the opposition. That preserves democracy, and we were born for democracy.

[Question] What is Ricardo Balbin like at the age of 76?

[Answer] My life is slightly mixed up. I am shy, though I don't seem to be. I like to listen, although I usually have to express an opinion. I like the countryside, and I live in the city. I like solitude, without being unhealthy. When there is no one at home, I wander around in it to have the sensation of a presence. Could it be meditation? I don't want to call it that. That is for the important people.

2909

CSO: 3010

FORCED RETIREMENT OF ARMY OFFICERS ANNOUNCED

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] Several dozen officers have been forced to retire because they do not "identify" with the "institutional views" of the army.

Most of the officers affected by the order are majors and lieutenant colonels.

The decision by the Superior Officer Evaluation Board was sent to them in a telegram, which read as follows:

"I hereby notify you that the Superior Officer Evaluation Board, which met recently to take up your case pursuant to the provisions of Article 229, Paragraph 4, Clause e, of Volume II of the Regulations for the Army of the Military Personnel Law, 'Recruitment and Promotions' (LM-2-II), has proposed to classify you as 'unfit for the functions of your rank,' for the following reason:

"Having roused the conviction among superior officers that your continuation on active duty in the branch would jeopardize the spiritual cohesiveness of the officers, because you do not identify sufficiently with the philosophy and institutional views of the army, which has decisively impaired its prestige and people's opinions of it.

"The proposal in reference has been approved by his excellency, the commander in chief of the army.

"Pursuant to the provisions of Article 11, Paragraph 5 of the aforementioned regulations, Volume IV, 'Retirements and Pensions' (LM-2-IV), you must enter retired status.

"Having attested below that you are thus informed, you shall submit this note directly to the Army Chief Command-General Staff-First Headquarters Personnel."

8743

CSO: 3010

DECISION ON RECENT ARMY RETIREMENTS EXAMINED

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 9 Nov 80 pp 10-11

[Article from the column "Political Week": "The Cohesiveness of the Army"]

[Excerpt] A Lengthy Investigation

Are there men in the Argentine Army who are ideologically committed to leftwing extremism?

Such a question, asked pointblank, could cause a person to spill his coffee as he browses through the Sunday paper. But perhaps it is not such a capricious question if we feel we know some of the reasons behind a lengthy and exhaustive investigation conducted in the army.

No, there are no army officers committed to leftwing extremism, but in any case it is interesting to delve into the roots of a recent decision whereby 30 top officers will have to retire, pursuant to a proposal from the Superior Officer Evaluation Board, which was backed by the commander in chief and which regarded them as "unfit for the functions of their rank."

For years a commission of generals has been examining the cases of some 90 commanders and officers, classifying them by groups, in a bid to arrive at a conclusion, and among other factors, they took into account the aftereffects on the army of the activities of 1st Lts Francisco Julian Licastro and Jose Fernandez Valoni.

In the late 1960's, the Army Superior Tribunal of Honor sanctioned Licastro and Valoni with "disqualification on account of extremely serious breaches of conduct." This penalty meant the loss of rank and of the right to wear their uniforms, but not discharge from the army.

The two were officers at the Military College of the Nation when the serious subversive incident generally known as the "Cordobazo" took place in May 1969. In its 11 June 1970 edition, the paper LA OPINION cited an alleged discussion at military installations between Licastro and a comrade-in-arms regarding the repression that the III Corps was engaged in against the rebels. Licastro contended that "the homeland" also included the barricades from which the rebels were trying to set Cordoba ablaze in a revolutionary fire.

Both Licaastro and Fernandez Valoni came to identify openly during those years with former President Peron. Licaastro served as "political secretary" at the Casa Rosada when Peron returned to power, and Fernandez Valoni took his seat in Congress in May 1973 as a deputy from the province of Buenos Aires. As a candidate for deputy and a member of the Peronist Technological Command, Fernandez Valoni contended in the election campaign of the summer of 1973 that "young Armed Forces officers, situated in the nerve center of their generation's reserves, will not consent to further adventures; they will immobilize the Military Party and take their place beside the people." He was referring chronologically to the generation of the present-day captains, majors and lieutenant colonels, who are still young but veterans of a counterrevolutionary war in which they confronted what were perhaps the numerically strongest, best trained and best armed subversive organizations in the West.

Licaastro allegedly resides in Peru now, and Fernandez Valoni is thought to be living in Buenos Aires Province. After extremists attempted to take over the Azul military garrison in January 1974, Fernandez Valoni voted for a government bill to amend the Penal Code. The bill was one of the government's moves at the time against subversive organizations. As we know, the events at Azul triggered the resignation of Buenos Aires Governor Dr Oscar Bidegain, who was deeply involved with the Montoneros, and of eight national deputies of Peronist Youth.

Around Thirty

Last Tuesday, political circles were shaken by a newspaper article that "dozens of officers had been forced to retire." The account was accompanied by the official communication that the officers had received. The note informed them that the Superior Officer Evaluation Board "has proposed to classify you as 'unfit for the functions of your rank' for the following reason: superior officers were convinced that if you remained an active duty in the Armed Forces, you would be jeopardizing the spiritual cohesiveness of the officers because you do not identify sufficiently with the philosophy and institutional views of the army, which has decisively impaired its prestige and people's opinion of it."

The day after the article appeared, the secretary general of the army, Gen Reynaldo Bignone, defused all of this by noting that in fact some 30 officers were involved, of the thousands that the army has. Although he did not say so, General Bignone could have noted that this is in no way an alarming number, especially if we compare it with the number of colonels who retire every year for natural reasons of institutional turnover. About 56 colonels are expected to do so this year.

Hypotheses Ruled Out

Nevertheless, what General Bignone did not explain, for obvious reasons, is that at least the majority of the officers who had been told that they must retire had been under investigation for years. This year, the investigations were further intensified through the formation of two commissions that sifted through a wide range of background information, including on family members, on the individual cases under study.

We do not yet know for certain whether the 30 cases were examined only in connection with the indoctrination work that Licastro and Fernandez Valoni tried to carry out in their time, or whether, in addition, the investigations stemmed from simple suspicions that each officer was linked with various stages of the regime that was toppled in March 1976 or that they felt nostalgia for that past.

What is, however, beyond doubts is that the reasons for the retirements are of longer standing and, furthermore, have nothing to do with the two conjectures that political circles engaged in as soon as the matter hit the papers: a) that just political misunderstandings with the current army leadership were involved; b) that these were very touchy situations, to be expected in the aftermath of any war, stemming directly from a lengthy and self-sacrificing struggle against subversion, the brunt of which was borne by the army.

Acting as a Jury

As General Bignone explained on Wednesday, the 30 or so officers (majors and lieutenant colonels) who were told that they would have to retire can still request a reconsideration.

The Evaluation Board acted as a jury, as is done in the military. In other words, it made its decisions regardless of whether or not it gathered convincing evidence concerning a potential clash between the conduct of the officers and the spirit of the army. Or, if we prefer, the board acted on the basis of the suspicions that the lengthy investigations did not, in its judgment, succeed in dispelling.

On the other hand, according to reliable sources, some 60 other commanders and officers whose backgrounds were also analyzed at length were totally cleared of suspicions and are "completely clean."

On 1 April 1964, when the Brazilian military overthrew President Joao Goulart, Argentine intelligence services estimated that more than 10 percent of the active officers in the Brazilian Army had been won over by the left, including a general who openly said that he was a communist. After all, Luis Carlos Prestes, who was the leader of several generations of members of the Brazilian Communist Party until a short while ago, is a former captain.

Regardless of how we agree to define the left and what it means to be left-wing (Is Peronism?), at no juncture in its history did the Argentine Army experience a period like the one that held the destiny of the Brazilian Army and, of course, of Brazil in check in the early 1960's. Furthermore, regardless of what decision is eventually made regarding the future of 30 Argentine Army officers, the fact is that the army is firmly determined to plug any crack through which sentiments and ideas that might affect its identity and spiritual cohesiveness could seep in. It seems willing to pay whatever price is necessary to do this.

Promotions

Another newspaper report that appeared this week, in connection with which the Army Chief Command was forced to issue a clarification, concerns the promotions to major general that will take place late this year.

According to this article, Osvaldo J. Garcia (infantry), Alfredo Saint Jean (cavalry), Llamil Reston (infantry), Juan Carlos Trimarco (cavalry) and Jorge Pozzo (engineers), who are currently brigade generals, will be promoted to major general. Responding to this report, an official communique from the army indicated that so far the commander in chief has received only qualified counsel from the Superior Officer Evaluation Board. The communique also recalled, however, that the final decision, which the commander in chief alone will make, would be forthcoming in the next 30 days.

In any case, the names of the five abovementioned brigade generals square with the general expectations in this regard on the part of military observers. What remains to be seen, thus, is the exact number of brigade generals that Lieutenant General Galtieri ultimately decides to promote this year and whether or not some of the names change, depending on how he employs the powers vested in him.

8743

CSO: 3010

RACIAL ISSUE, MASSERA'S MESSAGE TO VIOLA DISCUSSED

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Nov 80 Sec 2 p 3

[Article from the column "The Observer"]

[Excerpt] The past week contained a great many developments, some of which were surprising because they are marginal to the political situation now unfolding and aroused suspicions that although they might not be justified, point to the improper handling of certain issues that warrant careful attention from the country's government leaders.

Moreover, the governor of Buenos Aires made statements that ought to be taken into account. Certain details were disclosed in connection with business activities that are in line with the direction charted by Humberto Volando, and a number of clarifications were made by circles close to General Viola.

Under Suspicion

A television channel owned by the state broadcast an entertainment program hosted by an employee of the Federal Government's press and publicity arm, a program that, like many others, is produced in the guise of a newscast.

The person hosting the program interviewed an Argentine citizen who belongs to the country's Jewish community, and as a result of his questions, which were posed in an openly aggressive tone, the Delegation of Israeli-Argentine Associations released a statement on behalf of the Jewish community repudiating the remarks made on the program.

As we know, the state controls the television channels in this capital, and there is no possibility whatsoever of someone practicing unfettered the so-called journalism that we see on our screens.

Therefore, our first observation is that the program's host did not act on his own, but rather in response to indications or suggestions, or at least with the approval of the authorities at the television channel and the Secretariat of Public Information.

Our second observation, hence, is that it is hard to believe that General Llamas is a Nazi, much less so President Videla. It so happens, however, that under the current administration and at a time when Argentina is the target of

accusations from around the world, which we are all familiar with, someone (we do not know who) had the "bright" idea to sow the seeds of suspicions regarding an outbreak of clearly racist sentiments.

This television channel was doing its disservice to Argentine foreign policy just when the former editor of the paper LA OPINION, Jacobo Timerman, is scheduled to make a public appearance in the United States next week. Timerman was detained in the custody of the Military Junta and the Executive Branch not because he is a Jew but because he was an associate of David Graiver, the financial agent of the "Montoneros." He will be introduced by Patricia Derian, who is quite well-known in circles having to do with Argentine foreign relations.

Without going into further detail regarding the use of television channels, we can state that the incident had repercussions that are still continuing.

Volando, Massera and a Document

In light of a decision by the Labor Ministry banning a farm work stoppage that the Argentine Agrarian Federation, headed by Humberto Volando, had ordered, we had a chance to investigate some other related matters, including a message of congratulations sent by the former member of the Military Junta of the current National Reorganization Process and the former commander in chief of the navy, retired Adm Emilio Massera.

His congratulations were in connection with the success achieved at the Rosario business congress. Volando appeared 48 hours after the Rosario meeting before the interior minister, who cautioned him that his stands would suggest that he is entering an area close to dissension, which the government is not willing to tolerate.

But it so happens that Massera had sent a note supporting the business gathering staged by Volando and reaffirming his views on economic problems.

Massera's Views

In his note to the National Convocation of Businessmen, Admiral Massera recalled that "relations between the rulers and the ruled cannot become detached from certain basic assumptions that are often forgotten: the authorities must always serve the people, who pay their salaries, and no government ought to expect more respect from the people than the government has for the people."

He adds that "when this is not the case, we cannot speak of democracy, but rather of authoritarianism, which is justified solely in very few situations, in the face of extreme national emergencies in which the very existence of the republic is at stake." He went on to assert that "society must not feel threatened, because fear so corrupts the soul that it can make a totalitarian out of a democrat."

Without downplaying the impact of economic problems but rejecting the idea that they are the driving force of history, he stressed that the problem is political because it is ethical, and any deviation could prompt conceit in the holders

of power, the various kinds of power, and lead them towards an irrational omnipotence, while the people become regrettably listless. But let's not forget that without slaves there are no tyrants..."

He reiterated, in conclusion, that all of these things ought to be debated by Argentines and that that is why the businessmen's gathering seemed useful to him.

8743

CSO: 3010

RECENT CENSUS STATISTICS ANALYZED

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 31 Oct 80 p 11

[Article by Ramon Varquez: "Census Shows Political Power Still Concentrated on the Humid Plains Area"]

[Text] Now that the figures provided by the 1980 census are known as a result of the statistics made available yesterday at a press conference by the head of the Executive Committee, Dr Guillermo C. Bravo, who was in charge of the execution of the costly operation carried out last Wednesday, 22 October, the time has begun to launch the first efforts to make the sizable mass of data intelligible in order to try to establish general trends in the country in the population sector, with their defects and virtues. The future of the nation can be seen therein. The overall results for the province of Buenos Aires were already available some days earlier, showing a total of 10,796,036 inhabitants (including 7,347,743 in the suburban belt of greater Buenos Aires). If we recall that the 1970 census showed 8,774,529 souls in that same province (with 5,380,447 in greater Buenos Aires), a simple calculation tells us that the growth rate in the past 10 years was (on an average) 1.9 percent per year.

Turning to the National Statistics and Census Institute (INDEC), we learn that the average increase between the 1960 and 1970 censuses (the preceding 10 years) was considerably higher: 2.14 percent per year.

If we add to this the population decline seen in the Federal Capital (2,908,000 inhabitants in 1980 as compared to 2,972,000 in 1970, with a decline of 2.2 percent for the decade) and in some provinces in the North of Argentina--due to migration to developed urban centers such as Cordoba, Rosario or greater Buenos Aires--we have a discouraging picture, despite the slow rate of annual growth of 1.756 percent in a country which, as we said in an earlier article, is underpopulated in the greater part of its territory, with a concentration (in 1970) of 80 percent of its population in the cities.

Tierra del Fuego (8.8 percent average annual increase) and Neuquen (4.61 percent per year) have been exceptions to this general trend. They are two poles which encourage our hopes of an incipient reversal of the traditional tendencies. In any case, the figures will have to be borne out in both cases in the coming 1990 census in order to have absolute certainty about a development which would thus become good news and perhaps might extend to other Argentine frontier zones, as is the case with Misiones.

Concentrated Population

For some decades the confluence of various migratory currents on the center of attraction, Buenos Aires, has been increasing. The percentage of the population of the country in greater Buenos Aires, which was 13.2 percent in the 1869 census, has increased successively to 19.7 percent in 1895, 25.8 percent in 1914, 29.7 percent in 1947, 33.7 percent in 1960 and 35.7 percent in 1970, with a drop to 34.8 percent for this decade.

The rent law, along with other regulations, has caused a number of families to leave the Federal Capital for the conurban complex. And more and more settlers continue to come from the provinces in the Argentine North (in intense waves during the dry season), having decided because of the droughts, lack of work, and crises in regional economies to leave their homes in search of better living conditions.

The population of greater Buenos Aires has increased by 26.6 percent in the past 10 years (some 2 million additional inhabitants), with an annual average growth rate of 2.7 percent, one of the highest in the country. In the preceding decade (1960-1970), this average was 3.5 percent, but the general slowdown in the rate of demographic growth which the country in general has been experiencing must be taken into account.

Thus if on the one hand the rate of numerical population growth has been slowing dangerously, that same population, on the other hand, is becoming increasingly concentrated in the cities (and it is already clear that the decline seen for the Federal Capital is more a question of convenience--the departing residents merely move to the other side of General Paz, where premises are more accessible to the ordinary pocket, especially for young couples).

The other spectacular case is the city of Cordoba, which has now come to be the second largest in the country (990,007 inhabitants), relegating Rosario to third place, with 935,471 souls. The provinces in which both cities are located retained their traditional positions, on the other hand: Santa Fe has 2,457,188 inhabitants and Cordoba 2,324,502. The census authorities said, to confirm this trend further, that the process of population concentration in Cordoba has proceeded since 1970 at an average rate of 25 percent. As we can see, this is somewhat less than the rate in greater Buenos Aires, although the difference is not great. In the final years of the 18th century, Cordoba was the most heavily settled province, followed by Buenos Aires.

Those who have studied the phenomenon of this century, which is urban concentration and the resulting rural depopulation, which is occurring nowadays in all countries, make a point of stressing that "concentration brings more concentration," while "the concentration of men brings with it economic, political and military concentration to be able to balance the forces, because without this balance society is destroyed." Thus a rapid destruction of the industries which absorbed manpower, without creating replacement infrastructures in other territories, in the midst of a process of growing population increase, can come to be on some future day a distorting factor, at least if the balance mentioned is altered.

The Argentine Phenomenon

Argentina, in addition to all that has been said, has its own characteristics not to be found anywhere else in the world. Although there are those who have compared us with Canada and Australia in terms of territorial depopulation, it can be said that they did not take certain peculiar features into account. One of them, the most outstanding, is without a doubt the existence of the wet plains region, on which, encircling a "sea" of vegetation growing on a surface of rich humus, Buenos Aires, Rosario and Cordoba contain more than half of the population of the country . . . and perhaps this figure would be low if we were to add the other populated centers.

Thus all the basic activities are therefore concentrated on the west plains, and they do not far exceed its boundaries. And the whole weight of the political power in Argentina lies there, with a kind of traditional polarity--now increased, according to the last census--wherein Cordoba has served as a counterweight to Buenos Aires since the distant days of the colonial era.

The need to create other poles of power becomes acute when enormous areas of land (Patagonia, the Northeast, the submeridional depressions, the "impenetrable" region, etc) and water (the Argentine Sea, the South Atlantic) still lack exploitation activities which are intensive and/or extensive enough to become critical factors for the country, despite their food and energy production potential. It can even be said that there are economic activities which have dwindled. For example, sheep breeding, for which the territory and climate in Patagonia are ideal, declined from 74 million head in 1895 to 34 million in 1977.

The same can be said of fishing, the "livestock breeding" of the future, mining exploitation and replacement crops, as well as industries adapted to the characteristics of each zone.

When the census has provided all the figures, then the time will have come to set them forth in full. In other words, to make the mass of ciphers intelligible, deriving from them conclusions valid for the building of a modern, stable and truly efficient nation. Otherwise, we can never justify the enormous expenditure and tremendous effort involved in planning for the complete paralyzation of the country last Wednesday, 22 October, to complete a survey which would only be useful to international bodies. However, we can decide many things inside our frontiers if we so desire. Or does the energy the community has evidenced on specific occasions count for nothing? Efficiency involves avoiding the waste of this incalculable source of energy.

5157

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

MASSERA SUPPORTS VOLANDO--The former commander in chief of the navy, Adm (Ret) Emilio Massera today informed the head of the Argentine Agrarian Federation (FAA), Humberto Volando, that "your courage, integrity, conviction and undeviating responsibility played a great role in the success achieved" at the business meeting in Rosario. Massera sent a note to the agrarian leader today in which he said that "I have followed the development of the meeting of businessmen held in the city of Rosario on 18 October last very closely." He went on to say that "I know that your courage, integrity, conviction and undeviating responsibility to the ideals of an Argentina which is united, powerful and developed in all its aspects have played a great role in the success achieved." He went on to say that "I can tell you as an Argentine citizen that both you and those who organized and sponsored this gathering have behind them a long path covered, providing such a clear example of Argentine doctrinary consistency that there is no room for petty suspicions regarding the complex of your attitudes." In conclusion Massera sent Volando "my congratulations on the event, and I would pray God that our country continues always to have protagonists such as you." [Text] [Buenos Aires
LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Oct 80 Sec 2 p 2] 5157

CSO: 3010

USSR ENVOY LAUDS BRAZIL'S RESISTANCE TO GRAIN EMBARGO

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Brasilia--In a speech yesterday on the occasion of the anniversary of the Soviet revolution, Soviet Ambassador Dimitriy Zhukov said that he greatly appreciated the fact that Brazil did not give in to the pressures of certain foreign circles and thus opposed the so-called trade sanctions against his country.

In the speech made at a luncheon in his residence, he referred to the U.S. grain embargo against the USSR after the invasion of Afghanistan.

"As Leonid Brezhnev underlined in the preface to the Brazilian edition of his memoirs, Soviet-Brazilian relations today are relations of honest and mutually beneficial collaboration based on mutual respect for sovereignty and dignity, the equality of rights and noninterference in the internal affairs of one another," said Ambassador Zhukov.

The ambassador said that "on our part, we are ready to consolidate that cooperation on behalf of the people of the two countries."

Zhukov also announced the visit to Moscow in December by the president of the Chamber of Deputies, Flavio Marcilio, at the head of a Brazilian delegation, reciprocating the visit of the alternate member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), Deputy Eduvard Shevardnadze, last April.

Zhukov pointed out that Soviet-Brazilian cooperation has already produced concrete results, such as the Capivara hydroelectric plant on the Paranapanema River, by supplying machinery, and also the Sobradinho hydroelectric plant, which the ambassador himself visited recently.

8711

CSO: 3001

PRESS REPORTAGE ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

Speech by USSR Ambassador

Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 7 Nov 80 p 21

["Main passages" of speech by USSR Ambassador Dmitri Zhukov in Brasilia, probably on 6 November, in commemoration of the 63d anniversary of the October Revolution]

[Excerpts] USSR Ambassador and Mrs Dmitri Zhukov are inviting the diplomatic community, government authorities, congressmen, journalists and friends to a grand reception they are holding at noon today in their official residence on Avenue of the Nations South, Lot A. The Soviet Union is observing the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Also among anniversary commemorations, Ambassador and Mrs Zhukov, as they do each year since their arrival in Brasilia, met in their mansion on the shore of Lake Paranoa with the Brasilia press corps, with the presence of all other Soviet diplomats accredited here. On the occasion, as he has been doing each year, Ambassador Zhukov made a speech about his country's accomplishments in its relations with Brazil.

We transcribe below the main passages of the Soviet ambassador's talk:

Relations With Brazil

Speaking about relations between the Soviet Union and Brazil, I should like to point out that relations between our countries have a long history: diplomatic relations were established for the first time more than 150 years ago. Soviet-Brazilian relations today, as Leonid I. Brezhnev emphasized in the preface to the Brazilian edition of his memoirs, are those of honest and mutually advantageous collaboration, based upon mutual respect of sovereignty and dignity, upon equality of rights and nonintervention in each other's internal affairs. Commercial, economic and cultural ties are developing successfully. For our part, we are ready to consolidate this cooperation for the benefit of the peoples of both our nations.

The official visit in April of this year by the Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by Eduard Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the

CC [Central Committee] of the CPSU, deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, was a clear manifestation of the strengthened relations between our countries. It is a great satisfaction for me to confirm that next December the Brazilian congressmen led by Flavio Marcilio, president of the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress, will return the visit. It will be most pleasant for us to receive the guests from Brazil, whomust not be afraid of the cold December weather in Russia. I am sure they will be greeted in Moscow with such warmth and hospitality that will force the winter cold to retreat.

Viewing the fruitful commercial and economic cooperation, we can note with satisfaction that Brazil did not yield to pressure from certain circles outside the country, opposing the so-called "trade sanctions" against the Soviet Union. It was very gratifying for us to receive in Moscow the Olympic team from Brazil--the largest in the entire history of your nation's participation in the Olympic movement.

Soviet-Brazilian cooperation has shown concrete results. Suffice it to mention in this regard the Capivara hydroelectric station on the Paranapanema River, for which the Soviet Union participated in furnishing the machinery. Another demonstration of growing trade ties is USSR participation in constructing the Sobradinho hydroelectric station on the Sao Francisco River which I had the opportunity of visiting recently.

Gentlemen, in conclusion I should like to cite another part of Leonid Brezhnev's preface to the Brazilian edition of his memoirs. Expressing the sentiments of the Soviets in regard to your nation, he said: "We see in Brazil a nation with a great future and, with all our hearts, we hope that future will be peaceful and happy."

Thanking you for having accepted the invitation to this gathering, I raise my glass to those wishes for your country becoming a reality.

Priority for Brazilian Shipping

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Nov 80 p 17

[Text] The Soviet mission that will negotiate maritime transport with Brazil arrived in Rio de Janeiro yesterday. The Brazilian government is greatly interested in the negotiations, as they may result in an important concession: priority for Brazilian ships docking in the port of Leningrad.

The priority will lower the cost of Brazilian freight and can make feasible an ambitious plan for grain exports that Brazil is negotiating with the Soviets for 1981. The mission is led by Anatole Goldobenko, director of maritime transport for the Soviet Union.

Merchant Marine Authorities Meet

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 Nov 80 p 25

[Text] The vice minister of the Soviet Merchant Marine, Anatole Goldobenko, yesterday refuted criticisms made by Brazilian authorities about congestion in the port of Leningrad. Goldobenko said the situation in Brazilian ports was similar

and the criticisms made by the National Merchant Marine Superintendency (SUNAMAM) were not justified.

Goldobenko had lunch yesterday with SUNAMAM Superintendent Joao Carlos Palhares dos Santos. Despite disagreement about the port situation--as the Soviets did not acquiesce to the criticisms made by the Brazilians--the meeting was cordial and also dealt with ways to encourage bilateral trade through improved service provided by the merchant fleets of the two countries.

Contract for Exporting Chicken

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 p 19

[Text] Brasilia--The Soviet Union will import 40,000 tons of chicken produced in Brazil. The contract was signed last week by the National Union of Chicken Exporters, together with another contract that provides for the sale of 60,000 tons to Iraq.

The announcement about the National Union of Chicken Exporters contracts was made yesterday by the Production Financing Commission (CFP) of the Agriculture Ministry, which did not provide further details about the transactions.

8834

CSO: 3001

STRATEGISTS CONCLUDE THAT COUP IS NOT FEASIBLE

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Oct 80 p 7

[Report from Brasilia by Guilherme Costa Manso]

[Text] Last week once again, military sources noted the dissatisfaction of some military sectors, even predicting a radical change in the course of the government's political plan on an already given date: mid-November.

In that connection, according to the sources, the statement of the chief of the 4th Army Division, Jose Luis Coelho Neto, was the first step, indicating the disapproval of the more intransigent military men of the political situation of the country, or rather, of the "advance of the left."

The next step would be a nationalistic statement indicating displeasure with the course of the economy, followed finally by the last phase: practical changes.

Reportedly at the root of all the dissatisfaction is displeasure over the "revanchism" now represented by the punishment of Dr Harry Shibata, which in the future could be extended into an offensive against the military men who participated in the hardest period of the revolution. That is regarded in the barracks as unacceptable.

Military Panorama

If the opinion of reliable military sources were not enough, it is worth examining the political-military panorama technically to confirm the word of strategists who do not consider any general in the present army staffs capable of organizing "for the purpose of a coupist adventure."

Otherwise let us see: in order for a military action without the command of the president of the republic to be successful, it would be necessary for officers of the three armed forces to meet in large regional assemblies to establish a minimum of consensus about the principles to be followed. The dissatisfaction of the military is varied: there are those in both the active and reserve services who consider the salaries low, "to the point where one cannot maintain a proper standard of living;" those who are dissatisfied over the delay in promotions; those who are unhappy with an officer of superior rank, with a colleague, with the assignment received; in short, there are normal dissatisfactions of a community of more than 30,000 officers.

There are also large pockets of political dissatisfaction. There are meetings of officers at which licentiousness, the actions of the left, the newspapers of the "dwarfish" press, pornography, corruption and even the actions of people in the government itself are condemned.

However, there is no conspiracy, or maneuvers that would culminate in a coup d'etat or that could be more than an easily controlled barracks uprising, and for that very reason quite unlikely. According to the opinion of the strategists, for a coup d'etat it is essential that one control a minimum of two armies; and for formally gaining power, the military command of Planalto Palace. The consensus of the three armed forces is also essential. Finally, there must be an economic situation that is favorable for tightening up the regime.

Principles of 1964

Why is it that the regime cannot tighten up? There are two important elements: on the one hand, in its purest principles, the historical mission of the 1964 revolution always aimed to return the country to a state of law, since it is known that the armed forces cannot sustain power indefinitely. On the other hand, the economic situation is so serious--balance of payments, foreign debt and inflation--that a tightening up of the regime would not contribute at all to the solution of the problems. On the contrary, they would be aggravated "and would certainly produce social upheavals of unforeseen proportions," as one source pointed out.

While, on the one hand, the new salary law, the new promotion law and the new military statutes will reduce the dissatisfaction in the reserve and active services, on the other hand, by formally restricting staff perquisites, submitting to the judiciary for trial the names of those who attacked the armed forces, as well as limiting the exhibition of some pornographic films and magazines of the same nature, the executive is succeeding in temporizing the more serious political dissatisfaction.

Against Golbery

According to military strategists, the acts of disapproval are directly basically against Minister Golbery, mentor and principal organizer of the political opening, "a specialist in power." According to the sources the premise of the chief of the Civilian Household "is perfect considering the results obtained." "Golbery organizes all plans based on the maxim: 'The opposition is incompetent.' Thus he makes and unmakes, organizes and dismantles, consolidates and pulverizes the forces opposed to the government."

Minister Golbery, the sources explain, is not understood by the more hardliners in the system, "who favor inflexible laws that, without any doubt and contrary to what they think, would provoke a veritable civil war."

Balance

"The principal mentor of the opening," continued the strategists, perceived what the Church had already perceived some time ago. It was no longer possible to remain too aloof from the people because situations were foreseen for which the government was not prepared, that is, in the face of concrete and imminent social

problems, laws might be generated which in practice would invalidate the whole juridicial framework of the country." Thus, he began to relax the country, exchanging the retrogressive measures imposed in the recent past and creating a climate favorable for overcoming the economic obstacles.

The military men closest to the president seek to pass that strategy along to the troops, either through the orders of the day or in personal conversations. In fact, what is expected is the balance of the opposition, not provoking the more hardliners, from whom calm is also expected, as members of the first echelon confided.

Next year, General Figueiredo will be presented with the possibility of shaping the Army High Command with personnel in whom he has absolute trust, deleting from the system the names of those he deems inadvisable. At that time, it will not be difficult to perceive the strength of each line of thinking opposed to or partly opposed to palace strategy.

8711

CSO: 3001

PRESTES ADMITS WRITING ALLEGED SUBVERSIVE LETTER

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] In a 4-hour deposition in the Federal Police Department (DPF) in Rio the former secretary general of the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB), Luis Carlos Prestes, yesterday confirmed that he was the author of the letter sent last 30 August to Ceara students, condemning the attacks against the Brazilian Bar Association and the city council of Rio de Janeiro. Prestes will return to the federal police at 1430 hours today to conclude his deposition.

The regional superintendent of the DPF, Commissioner Roberto Porto, revealed that Luis Carlos Prestes had been summoned to explain the purposes of the letter which, according to Porto, "contains insinuations and incitation aimed at rebellion against the constituted order."

The investigation concerning the letter was opened by the DPF superintendency in Ceara but in order that it would not be necessary for Prestes to go to Fortaleza to testify, a writ of mandamus was forwarded to the Rio superintendency.

Commissioner Roberto Porto explained that the investigation does not mean that Prestes is going to be charged in inquest, and added:

"What is being done now is to determine who really wrote the letter and for what purpose it was written. This is the phase we call the preinquest phase. If an inquest is opened--which falls within the competence of the regional superintendency of Ceara--it may or may not be transformed into a legal case. In that case, the decision will belong to the judiciary. As soon as Prestes' deposition is completed, it will be forwarded to Fortaleza and the course to be taken by the investigation will be decided there.

The Deposition

Luis Carlos Prestes arrived at the DPF headquarters at 1000 hours. He was accompanied by his lawyers, Aldo Lins e Silva, Anacio Salvador Caldeira, Rodolfo Veloso Neto and Oswaldo Barbosa da Silva.

The former secretary general of the PCB testified for 2 hours before Commissioner Elbio Pereira Neto, without the presence of the press. Since he arrived in Brazil after being amnestied, in October of last year, this is the first time Prestes has been summoned by a police agency for questioning.

Prestes left the federal police at 1200 hours, and went home for lunch in Gavea. On his departure, he avoided making any statements but the reporters insisted and he finally gave in. He said he did not know anything about the document in the hands of Commissioner Elbio Pereira Neto. Before taking a taxi, flanked by lawyer Aldo Lins e Silva, he said:

"I write various documents and letters to my friends spread out all over the country."

When the taxi left, lawyers Acacio Caldeira, Raulo Veloso Neto and Oswaldo da Silva revealed that, although he had stated the opposite a few moments before, Prestes in fact confirmed to the federal police that he had written the letter.

The Return

It was 1540 hours when Luis Carlos returned to the federal police to continue his deposition. He greeted the reporters smilingly and said he would soon return to give them an interview.

While Prestes was testifying in the notary's office, lawyer Aldo Lins e Silva went to the courtyard of the federal police building where the reporters were and distributed copies of the letter to the Ceara students, revealing that he had entered a protest into the record of the investigation against the questions asked of Prestes.

"The federal police," he said, "wants to transform a simple deposition into a veritable document of official inquiry, completely disregarding the purposes of the writ of mandamus. They asked the most deplorable questions. They wanted to know what were Prestes' relations with the Church; what he thinks about the doctrinal line of the Brazilian clergy, and if he has already had any contact after his return from exile with anyone in the Catholic hierarchy. They asked him to give a report on the history of the Brazilian Communist Party since 1922. They asked him questions about the trip he made to Cuba and also about the political activities he has been carrying out. In short, they exceeded their powers, which is completely illegal. Prestes refused to answer all questions that went beyond the purpose of the deposition.

The Interview

At 1800 hours Prestes' deposition was suspended. Commissioner Roberto Porto accompanied him to the lobby of the building where he granted the following interview:

[Question] Are you really the writer of the letter to the Ceara students? This morning, you denied it but your lawyers confirmed the authorship.

[Answer] I wrote the letter. At the request of a delegation that came to Rio to visit me, I addressed a letter to the students of Ceara, who were going to hold a demonstration against the terrorist attacks against the headquarters of the Brazilian Bar Association and the city council. Those attacks, which are already resulting in casualties, affected me strongly from the outset. It was a letter of protest against terrorism.

[Question] How did you receive the summons to testify?

[Answer] It is the right of the police.

[Question] Are you afraid of being made liable to the national security law?

[Answer] That is up to the police. I cannot know their intentions. So far, from what I know, there is no inquest. What is strange is that they asked me questions completely extraneous to the main subject, which is the letter. I have nothing to add with regard to the letter. It was written in clear, legible and even didactic Portuguese.

[Question] Does the letter have any connection with the current policy of the PCB?

[Answer] No. It is a letter by me to the students. There is not the slightest reference to communism or even that I am a communist.

[Question] In the letter, you ask the students to go out into the streets. Is that a form of incitement?

[Answer] Yes, I do call on the students to go out into the streets to protest against terrorism. But that is not incitement or an appeal to violence. To go out into the street to protest against acts of terrorism is a right and a duty of every citizen.

During the evening session of congress in Brasilia yesterday, Deputy Modesto da Silveira (Brazilian Democratic Movement Party--Rio de Janeiro) protested against the way former Senator Luis Carlos Prestes was summoned to testify before the federal police. The deputy declared that the police who questioned him all day yesterday "sought to intimidate him, asking him extraneous questions."

According to Modesto da Silveira, "the summoning of Prestes is a provocation by the forces that seek to prevent the political opening."

He added that the attitude of the federal police is "arbitrary, illegal and repugnant."

The Letter to the Students

My young friends:

It is still deeply affected, as are all democrats and patriots, by the acts of terrorism which have already resulted in casualties that I address these lines to you. We all feel insecure as a result of the attacks that have been occurring in our country in recent months against political personalities, against popular newspapers, against democratic organizations, which seek to hamper or impede the circulation of the so-called alternative press, and that have been occurring parallel with the emergence of new organizations of a reactionary nature, as if the "death squadrons" and the Department of Domestic Operations-Internal Defense Operations Center (DOI-CODI) of torture and murder of political prisoners were not enough.

These are ~~new~~ and more dangerous fascist manifestations against which it is essential not only to proclaim our repudiation but to organize the broadest sectors of the population, particularly, in your case, the students, with the aim of gaining the street in order to confront the fascist enemy with the force of the masses and compel the government to point out and punish the culprits, those responsible for the criminal actions against the people.

But in order to gain the masses for action, it is essential to enlighten them, to show them where the roots of those fascist manifestations lie, not letting them be deceived by the false but now generalized hypothesis that it is necessary to support the dictatorship against the supposed enemy of the "right," necessarily opposed to the "democratic opening" of Mr Figueiredo. If there is a "right," it is in the dictatorship itself and is comprised of its subordinates.

Who was it that so violently suppressed the big strike of the Sao Bernardo metal-workers if not the current rulers through the intermediation of Minister Murilo Macedo and the commanding general of the 2d Army? What are its intentions if not to intimidate the working class in order to prevent new strikes? Now the dictatorship already fears the popular movement on behalf of democratic freedoms that has been growing little by little and thereby tends to compel the dictatorship to make further concessions. But the dictatorship wants to impose its "opening" on our people as democracy--with the retention of "constitutional safeguards" and fascist laws such as the national security law, the antistrike law, the Falcao law; a "democracy" without union independence, without the free organization of all currents of opinion into political parties, without the legalization of the Communist Party; in short, a "democracy" with inflation in excess of 100 percent a year, with a galloping cost of living and starvation wages. It is in defense of that "opening," which refuses to expand, that the dictatorship tries to intimidate all the people, mobilizing the DOI-CODI's, the "death squadrons" and organizations such as "Tradition, Family and Property," the "Communist Hunting Command," the "New Fatherland Falange," the "Patriotic Falange," and others that engage in terrorist acts, in the indiscriminate murder of the Brazilians.

Therefore, instead of the deceptive support for the dictatorship, what behooves us is to intensify the struggle for democratic freedoms in close union with the struggles for the most immediate demands of the workers and the other sectors of the population. In order to defeat fascism, therefore, let us intensify the mass struggle, let us gain the streets, uniting and organizing the workers in the broad protest against terrorism, advancing in the formation of the democratic front capable of struggling for democratic freedoms, for the defeat of the dictatorship, for the deepening and broadening of democracy for the masses, for social progress.

Down with fascism.

For the dismantling of the DOI-CODI's and other fascist organizations.

For a real democracy for the workers.

Rio, 30 August 1980; (signed) Luis Carlos Prestes

8711

CSO: 3001

CONTROL OF LIBERALS, PCB, MR-8 IN PMDB EXAMINED

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 26 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] Congressmen of all political tendencies belonging to the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB) in Rio admit that the liberals led by Senator Nelson Carneiro, chairman of the provisional regional committee control from 70 to 80 percent of the party in the state; the communists who follow the line of the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB) Central Committee, from 20 to 30 percent, and the 8 of October Revolutionary Movement (MR-8), approximately 10 percent.

The two senators from the party in Rio are considered liberals, as are 8 of the 11 federal deputies and half of the six state deputies. At the present time, the major regional leaders in addition to Senators Nelson Carneiro and Roberto Saturnino are Federal Deputy Marcelo Cerqueira and Attorney Raphael de Almeida Magalhaes, all completely in tune with one another.

Internal Democracy

There are those who maintain within the party that, at the most decisive times, it is the federal deputies who rule because they are the largest bloc. Even congressmen more to the left consider the Rio PMDB to be a party of liberals which, because it is democratic, accepts other currents of opinion.

Since its origin is the anti-Chagas nucleus of the old Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB), there is internal resistance against the bossy methods attributed to Governor Chagas Freitas, who is now in the Popular Party (PP). The two senators carry more weight and have more influence and are heeded more but there is ample freedom to differ. In the opinion of the leftist congressmen themselves, the senators "have a natural preeminence; they are not bosses." Senator Nelson Carneiro has more influence in the old capital, former Guanabara, while Roberto Saturnino wields more in the interior.

Certain congressmen relate that at some meetings of the provisional regional committee, they got tired of hearing Senator Nelson Carneiro's admonitions about the nature of the PMDB:

"This party is moderate, of the middle class and not of radicals," a reference to what is called internally the "personnel of the 8," and "horapovistas" (from HORA DO POVO, the alternative newspaper regarded as the spokesman for MR-8).

The PCB

Even congressmen regarded as radicals in the party consider the party program to be correct, basically because it is nationistic. In their opinion, there are no "wrong" points; rather they are not very deep for a more "popular" outlook. The PMDB fights for the democratization of the country, for the freedom of party organization but, according to those sectors more to the left, it does not envisage the "collectivization of the land or the nationalization of the banking network," therefore, it is not a socialist and revolutionary party.

Even the communists believe that the liberals must necessarily be in control in the PMDB. Furthermore, the communists of the Central Committee line (Giocondo Dias) assert that they do not want a command in the party for two principal reasons: they dream of the legalization of their own party (the PCB); and they consider that at the present time a communist command in the PMDB would not necessarily mean a real advance of Brazilian society in terms of structural changes. In the opinion of the communists, the PMDB is not a party "capable of operating radical changes in the structure of the country"; rather, it is a "party necessary for the phase of transition from the authoritarian regime to a liberal regime with democratic freedoms." The communists of the Giocondo Dias wing represented in the Rio PMDB do not post any restrictions regarding the other opposition parties because they also consider the unity of the opposition as basic to the transition phase.

It is admitted that the Central Committee line PCB controls the Rio PMDB in at least 10 municipal or district committees in the state. The communists say that they maintain a "party to party" relationship within the party, with respect for the historic tradition of the PCB. In short, the Central Committee line communists regard themselves as guests of the PMDB, whose program they acknowledge to be "acceptable for the current Brazilian situation" for a "bourgeois democratic party capable of operating the transition."

According to congressmen, the line of Luis Carlos Prestes (former secretary general of the PCB Central Committee) advocates a leftist front within the PMDB to force a more radical position by the party. Since that line is rejected, he is isolating himself and at the most is succeeding in identifying himself with the more leftist sectors: the MR-8. The congressmen admit that there are three communist state deputies in the Rio PMDB, one of whom belongs to the Prestes line and is considered a spokesman for the MR-8; of the four communist councilmen, one is reportedly allied with the MR-8.

"Ipanema metalworkers," "radicalized bourgeoisie" and other terms are used among liberal or communist congressmen to identify the activists who belong to the MR-8 or are attracted by it. The majority is comprised of students from the Southern Zone, among whom the PMDB has made great inroads. At the last congress of the State Students Union (UEE), it is believed that 80 percent of the participants adhered to the PMDB, which does not mean that they support the MR-8, the sources stressed. It is believed among the liberals and Central Committee line communists, and even among congressmen considered spokesmen of the MR-8, that the great mass joins the party, identifies fully with it and not with this or that movement within it.

The MR-8 is "very ill-regarded" by the congressmen not associated with it. It differs from the Central Committee line communists because they do not consider themselves "guests" of the party. It causes the liberals concern because of its concept of political activity.

A document published by the MR-8 last month in the newspaper HORA DO POVO is circulating around congressional offices. It serves as the basis for the criticism of the dominant majority in the party about the "personnel of the 8."

The document analyzes the differences in the tactics of the communist movement against the country's present regime. It advocates a "revolutionary popular alternative" contrary to the "peaceful transition led by the liberals." It questions whether the communists should or should not be at the head of the struggle against the regime.

The MR-8 refuses to be a "simple support point in the current structure of the PMDB," a party chosen by vote. Members of the Workers Party (PT) "thank God" because they were not preferred by the MR-8, by a margin of two votes.

According to the document also, the MR-8 has decided to embark "resolutely on building a solid alliance between the popular sectors and the militant liberals, isolating the moderate liberals" because it alleges that "what is important is that the popular forces be its head and its heart."

It does not consider armed struggle "a question of principle" but it proclaims "...it is the duty of the communists to prepare the masses from the ideological viewpoint for the possibility which has been confirmed without exception by all the revolutions in our century: armed struggle."

The concept that the PMDB can be transformed into a popular and even revolutionary party clashes with the other internal sectors, especially the liberals who are in control.

Example

All sectors within the Rio PMDB try to get along as well as possible and strive for unity and are aware that one of the principal differences between the PMDB and its predecessor, the defunct MDB, lies in the fact that in the face of the defeat of the armed struggle in the past decade, many groups engaged in selfcriticism and decided to participate in the political party process. One of the parties adopted by those groups was the PMDB, which does not demand "ideological credentials," inasmuch as its leaders consider party activity as a conscious political choice to be laudable, normal and legitimate. Besides, it is stressed also that the party did not receive only leftist forces.

But behind the scenes, the PMDB'ers do not hide the irritation caused by the more radical left wing, normally identified now with the MR-8. The biggest clash occurred in the 17th Electoral Zone in Rio (Botanical Garden and environs, with approximately 90 voters) between a slate "sponsored" by the MR-8 and that led by the former transportation and public works minister in the Joao Goulart government, Helio de Almeida.

There is general certainty in the party that the majority of those adhering to the slate attributed to the MR-8, termed the President Ulysses Guimaraes slate, surely do not have any notion of the movement, accepting participation simply because of identifying with the PMDB. Those accused of representing the MR-8, such as state Deputy Raimundo de Oliveira, have a different explanation:

"They are calling MR-8 the more mobilized sectors, such as the students, workers, slum-dwellers, some liberal professionals and persons connected with the Church. In fact, there is simply a difference between those who advocate an office party and those who seek to mobilize the rank-and-file," says the deputy, who denies any type of participation in the clandestine movement. He points out that he was arrested twice and was not tried either time for lack of evidence, just as occurred with Councilman Antonio Carlos de Carvalho.

According to Raimundo de Oliveira, "there are politicians who are used to conducting an office party out of touch with the masses; and those who seek to broaden popular participation are immediately labeled communists."

What is certain is that within the four walls of the PMDB, the case of the 17th Electoral Zone is being treated as fight between the MR-8 and the liberals, however, without citing the names of the members of the leftist movement.

Dimensions

The real dimensions of the problem are not yet known within the party. One congressman believes that the MR-8 only succeeded in electing one delegate among the 52 already elected to participate in the party's regional convention next month. Another believes that the movement holds positions in Flamengo, Cascadura, Gavea, Ipanema, Campo Grande and Niteroi. Even the chairmanship of a party directorate has reportedly been gained.

There is also the certainty that the MR-8 operates basically in the municipality of Rio, which is explained by the fact that the movement was born in old Guanabara in 1969. Associated with the National Liberation Action, also PCB dissidents, the MR-8 embarked on armed struggle, deciding to kidnap U.S. Ambassador Charles Elbrick in order to exchange him for 15 prisoners. After the death of Captain Carlos Lamarca in Bahia by the forces of repression, the movement began to revise its policy.

Today it retains one characteristic of its origin, that of being essentially a students movement with great mobilizing capability. Its preferred jargon in the Rio PMDB is known: "We are going to put the party out on the street." Despite the conflicts, all the sectors of the party hold a common position on the way to treat the problem: they should not assume an attitude that will serve as denunciation, even indirectly because, it is argued, at such time as the regime tightens up "it is those who are accused who will go to jail, who will go away." But the dominant majority in the party does not forgive the avidity of the personnel of the 8 in the attempt to stake out areas."

8711

CSO: 3001

EMBRAER EXPECTS TO SELL 500 PLANES IN 1981

Rio de Janeiro O JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 26 Oct 80 p 34

[Text] Brasilia--The Brazilian aeronautical industry, which continues to be one of the government's priority goals, expects to produce a total of 500 planes by the end of the year in the Brazilian Aeronautics Company (EMBRAER) alone, with anticipated sales of 7 billion cruzeiros in Brazil and \$100 million (6 billion cruzeiros) abroad. That company has also just established a branch in the United States, the Embraer Aircraft Cooperation. That information was revealed by Air Minister Brigadier Delio Jardim de Mattos, who believes the Brazilian aerospace industry already presents a well-defined profile of consolidation of a particularly difficult sector within the national production framework. According to the minister, the consequence of the oil crisis for the Brazilian Air Force (FAB) can be translated into the need to conserve the consumption of its byproducts.

Saving of Fuel

In an exclusive interview, the air minister spoke at length about questions connected essentially with his ministry, established 39 years ago, emphasizing civil aviation and the saving of fuel by the air force.

Thus, questioned about the consequences of the so-called "oil crisis" for aviation, the minister pointed out that, since 1973, the FAB has been trying to reduce its air activity without detriment to its operational level and maintenance of the desired levels of crew training.

He guaranteed that this can be done through remanaging transport lines, eliminating unessential flights, flyovers and even the deactivation of the Smoke Squadron. In that connection, and with a view to avoiding jeopardizing its operational level, the force has been proceeding with the program of converting engines to the use of alcohol, with the transfer of technical guidance to the accredited workshops. Thus, he revealed, the Aerospace Technology Center (CTA) is resuming the program of replacing diesel fuel with vegetable oils and also developing the design of an ethanol-fueled engine.

Finally, he pointed out, improvement of the flight protection system, which is going to be deployed soon via Dacta II, in addition to guaranteeing greater safety and regularity for air transportation, also favors great fuel savings. That is due to the shortening of routes and the reduction of flight times, "which was demonstrated in the 70's with the implementation of our radar network and other radio aids to air navigation," he added.

Civil Aviation

Questioned about the collaboration of the air minister in the economic and social development of the country, Brigadier Delio Jardim de Mattos spoke at length about the situation of the FAB in the different air sectors, speaking at greater length about civil aviation. He explained that at the present time, that system utilizes 363 FAB military men and 940 civilians and includes 6,137 civilian aircraft, 105 of which operate on regular lines and 67 on regional lines.

He revealed that there are 16,847 flight and 10,111 airline personnel engaged in that activity. He pointed out that on the international level, Brazilian civil aviation is present in 35 places, guaranteeing equal competition with the 23 foreign flag companies that operate in Brazil.

With regard to the aerospace industry, the minister revealed that the range of production runs from gliders; 2-, 4-, and 6-seater, single-engine planes; to turbo-prop bimotor planes of up to 18 passengers. The Brazilian aerospace industry also produces a training and ground attack jet and an extensive variety of specialized planes for use in agriculture, aerophotogrammetry, the calibration of radio aids to navigation, remote sensing, military transportation and maritime inspection.

He pointed out that in its 10 years of existence, EMBRAER produced a total of 2,052 planes, having built 308 in 1979 and delivered 459, of which 405 went to the domestic market and 54, abroad. At the present time, there are 100 Brazilian planes in operation in the 16 purchasing countries, located on 5 continents. In 1979 alone, the company sold 4 billion cruzeiros' worth of planes, including \$58.3 million in exports.

Infrastructure

With regard to the aeronautical infrastructure, he pointed out that at the present time, the Air Ministry is directly or indirectly responsible for the establishment, construction, maintenance and commercial and industrial operation of about 1,800 public airports and 76 heliports and helishuttles.

According to the minister, the installation and administration of an infrastructure of this magnitude entailed an almost unbearable burden for the ministry, not only in budgetary resources but also in human resources. He explained: "Thus, it was necessary to decentralize those activities making possible, in addition to expediting management, the obtaining of extrabudgetary resources."

For that purpose, the Brazilian Airport Support Company (INFRAERO) and its subsidiaries were created. At the present time, they are responsible for the establishment and administration of the 42 most important airports in the country, the largest examples of which are the international airports of Rio de Janeiro and Manaus. The others are established directly by the Air Ministry through the directorate of engineering and its regional services, and by the Amazon Region Airport Commission (COMARA) the efficient work of which can be summarized by the following example:

In 1966 there were 10 macadamized runways in the Amazon; today there are 43 runways ready and 8 under construction.

Further on, referring to the favorable development of Brazilian civil aviation, he said that it continues to grow, occupying the following positions in world ranking: domestic traffic (passenger/kilometers), 6th place; international traffic (passenger/kilometers), 17th place; and domestic and international, 10th place.

8711

CSO: 3001

INTERVIEW WITH RIO GRANDE DO SUL PMDB PRESIDENT PEDRO SIMON

Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 15 Nov 80 pp 102-103

[Interview with Rio Grande do Sul PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] president, Senator Pedro Simon, by Haroldo Hollanda: "The President of the Republic Will Be Elected By Direct Vote"; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] President of the Rio Grande do Sul PMDB, Senator Pedro Simon is known as one of the opposition politicians most antagonistic to the state. His aspirations to become governor were cut short by the "April package" which made elections for state governor indirect. Now, with the return of direct voting, he is one of those designated to be candidates for Piratini Palace in 1982.

In 1978 Pedro Simon was elected senator with an impressive vote. He believes that approval of the amendment reestablishing direct elections for governor is the beginning of a political process that will end in direct voting for president of the republic. The Rio Grande do Sul senator favors strengthening democratic institutions through solid political parties and consequent discussion of programmatic ideas by the electorate.

[Question] What is the political importance of the amendment reestablishing direct elections for governors?

[Answer] It is a beneficial political event. The PMDB wanted more: it also wanted direct elections for president of the republic and for mayors of state capitals. But the direct election for governor already is something. It is the beginning of a process that will end in choosing the president of the republic by popular vote. It is also the beginning of reestablishing federative power. The federation today is almost a figure of fiction. The states lost their autonomy because the governors are mere donees, as they were appointed by the president of the republic. They thus lost authority and credibility. An elected governor, even of the government party, has commitments to the voters who elected him. The central authority then receives him with respect because he has the backing of the people of his state. And the governor can really fight for the interests of his administration.

[Question] Whose candidacies for governor have been launched?

[Answer] MANCHETE has published the names of candidates already proposed by other opposition parties. The policy of the PMDB is to strengthen and respect the other parties. Although we now have the multiparty system, at an opportune moment we must sit down at the same table and discuss what is best for the opposition. The PMDB will not impose upon anyone, but neither will it be imposed upon.

[Question] How are your personal relations with Leonel Brizola?

[Answer] They are good. We had only one disagreement. Dr Brizola wanted me to enter his party. I supported the idea that we should all join a grand party of the opposition, whose name would be the Labor Party. This was not possible. We had in Rio Grande do Sul a period of political clarification. The options were made, the parameters are defined. I believe my personal relationship with Dr Brizola is the best possible.

[Question] Do you believe that Lula's PT [Workers Party] can become a definitive party organization?

[Answer] The workers represent a large mass, almost 90 percent of the Brazilian people. I believe that Lula, the labor-union leaders, the intellectuals and the sectors of the Church connected with formation of the PT can make it a strong party.

[Question] Should the opposition parties unite around the principle of a national understanding?

[Answer] I believe I was one of the first to advocate that idea. The government has a plan to remain in power until the year 2000 and the opposition is often dancing to the government's tune. We have a poor policy: we let things happen and then complain about it later. I think the opposition should anticipate the government and have its own continued strategy of action.

[Question] How can the opposition anticipate the government?

[Answer] For instance, in the false applications of electoral principles that the government may adopt, in which it is already a master, we must prepare ourselves to cope with situations that may be created. To maintain itself in power, the government has been a master at manipulating pretexts. There is the bill of Senator Sarney instituting voting by district; there are deputies collecting signatures to do away with straight-ticket voting. Others seek compulsory linkage of city councilmen with the governor; still others are seeking support for widespread postponement of elections. All are unscrupulous expedients that I classify as virtual coups d'etat. They want to force Brazil into a process of "Mexicanization," of a single party.

Favors Dialog and Opposes Merger of the Opposition

[Question] Should the opposition parties merge?

[Answer] No. I favor dialog among the opposition parties. They must establish among themselves a single strategy, at the institutional level, denouncing the deceitful application of legislation and advocating the Constituent Assembly. The Constituent Assembly must be a supraparty theme, made and developed jointly. We

must demonstrate the errors of the economic model, a veritable absurdity, with the cost of living and inflation suffocating everyone. We must combat the gratuities, the government scandals. The opposition must unite around the great ideas that are common to it in order to transform the nation into a real democracy.

[Question] What is the solution to normalize the nation's institutional life?

[Answer] I see no solution other than calling a National Constituent Assembly. It is not enough to reform the constitution, even with good patchwork. The Constituent Assembly is a mandate. By means of it we will be able to promote a new social pact, in which dominant groups--made up of technocrats and multinational companies--that have been in power more than 16 years without the nation being heard are replaced. With this new social pact we will democratize national decisions, with effective participation by all. We need a new economic and social model that responds to the legitimate interests of the overwhelming majority of the Brazilian people.

[Question] Is participation by opposition parties in a government of national union advisable?

[Answer] When there were only two parties--the ARENA [National Renewal Alliance] and the MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement]--one of the government, the other of the opposition, I was always radically opposed; if the opposition went over to the government, the people would be orphaned; there would be no one to criticize the government. At present I believe the PMDB should never participate in a coalition government: we will not solve our national problems by replacing government technicians with PMDB politicians. The PMDB must struggle for a new social pact. We must democratize decisionmaking, listen to the people. An agreement at the top will little change the substance of government decisions and will not modify the Brazilian model. We must have a democracy with freedom. It is essential to alter the economic model, because it has failed. We owe \$60 billion. Brazil owes more money than any other country in the world. I don't know of any nation that has paid such a debt merely by exporting agricultural products. We produce agricultural products for export and we import other essentials to feed the people. We are importing rice, beans, potatoes, products that Brazil is in a position to furnish to the world. All this is the fault of a model that favors production for export. It is not a feasible model. It does no good to replace cabinet ministers if it is retained.

Parliamentarism Can Be Adapted to Brazil

[Question] What is better for the country, presidentialism or parliamentarism?

[Answer] I always advocated presidentialism. But making an analysis of recent years in Brazil and after my trip to the FRG, I reformulated my positions. The idea that we have of parliamentarism is that of Italy, where the frequent fall of cabinets generates instability of unpredictable effects. But the parliamentarism practiced in the FRG can be adapted perfectly to Brazilian contingencies. There, a government is overturned only when whoever is overturning it is in a position to form another government immediately. I believe that with parliamentarism we would have a more popular government, the people would participate more in decision-making. And we would be in a position to avoid political crises such as that of 1964. Since 1950 we have passed through successive political crises. If we had had a strong parliament we would have been able to avoid undesirable situations that eventually forced the armed forces to play the role of moderating power.

BRIEFS

EDITION OF 'REPORTER' SEIZED--Complying with an express decision by Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel, a joint team of agents from the General Department for Special Investigations (DGIE) and the Federal Police yesterday afternoon seized the copies of issue number 35 (November edition) of the REPORTER newspaper on city newsstands. Employees of the newspaper believe its seizure--not explained by the DPF [Federal Police Department]--is due to a montage made with photographs of President Joao Figueiredo and Minister of the Civilian Household of the Presidency Golbery do Couto e Silva. On the cover the newspaper had a caption ("The Nine Bishops Appointed") for a photograph where the president and the minister appeared in cassocks. On page 20 the photograph is repeated and, referring to a fictitious expulsion of Cardinals Ivo Lorscheiter and Paulo Evaristo Arnes, the paper has the following headline: "Government Ends Conflict With the Church." The copies seized in Rio de Janeiro are being guarded by the DGIE and are to be sent today to the Federal Police, where an investigation was begun. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 7 Nov 80 p 6] 8834

CSO: 3001

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, CANDIDATES VIEWED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 31 Oct 80 p 81

[Article by Fulvio Fuentes: "Threats and Insults"]

[Text] Only a few days away from the American elections, the contest is so close, neck and neck as in a horse race, that every vote is of decisive importance. The difference separating the two candidates is so minimal and so changing that no one, not even the pollsters, dares to make conclusive predictions. The outcome on 4 November looks all the more uncertain because millions of voters have not yet made up their minds and are still waivering back and forth between the two candidates. Furthermore, in the opinion of experts, the results of the elections are at the mercy of any happenstance. Any incident: a gaff, a poorly chosen phrase, a spectacular campaign gimmick, the simplest event and one candidate's chances can go down the drain.

The campaign, which for months has been centered on urgent domestic problems such as the deterioration of the economy, the energy crisis, inflation and unemployment, now turns to international issues. The problems of war and peace, the weapons race and detente, have suddenly entered the debate as a result of Ronald Reagan's war mongering. Reagan is bent on dusting off his old movie roles as the cowboy in the ten-gallon hat, neckerchief, plaid shirt, chaps and the deadly 45 on his hip, ready to draw at the drop of a hat and be the first to fire, filling the saloon with smoke and his adversary with bullets, while the mirrors come crashing down in smithereens, furniture is overturned and the mortician cautiously appears at the door of his gloomy establishment, rubbing his hands together with glee, just like the big monopolies that are now caught up in Reagan's bellicose drumming.

Nor is this a new refrain. The same beat was heard a few years ago for another presidential candidate. The reader will remember Barry Goldwater, known as the "abominable man from Arizona." Goldwater, naturally warmly supported by Reagan, who at that time was beginning his public career, does not conceal his fascist leanings. The dangerous "yeti" from Arizona" lost the election, overwhelmed by a mountain of votes, but he had set a precedent. The Hollywood actor has picked up his tradition of belligerence. His government program is enough to send shudders down the spine of even the most equanimous. It is enough to imagine the ex movie actor ensconced in the presidency, sitting in the Oval Office, his eye on the famous nuclear button and his finger twitching. He has but to make one little move to see what would happen.

That is how things look on the eve of the election. The political duel takes on the aspect of a street fight. No courtly formalities. The increasingly virulent epithets zap from one partisan barricade to the other in a reciprocal "alma mia." Carter's prose loses its evangelical Baptist tone and becomes gruff, while Reagan, the "good guy" on the screen, takes off his cowboy costume and reveals the hairy hide of the enraged gorilla. In this shady, underhanded fight, anything goes, even terrifying playing with war.

11,464

CSO: 3010

CIA, FBI 'AUTHORIZE' ATTACKS ON CUBAN OFFICIALS IN U.S.

Havana PRISMA LATINOAMERICANO in Spanish Oct 80 pp 22-23

[Articles by Gerardo Cesar Proenza, PRISMA LATINOAMERICANO deputy director: "In the Shadow of the CIA," and Victorio M. Copa: "Authorized Crime"]

[Text] Hours after the assassination of an accredited Cuban diplomat to the United Nations, American Ambassador to the UN Donald McHenry complied with formalities, as on so many other occasions, and informed his government of one more crime committed by armed bands of Cuban origin that operate freely in American territory.

On 11 September, professional killers trained and armed by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) shot Cuban diplomat Felix Garcia Rodriguez as he was driving through the New York borough of Queens.

Alone and wounded, Garcia Rodriguez could not control his automobile and crashed. On busy Queens Boulevard, the gunmen calmly got out of their vehicles and finished off the Cuban diplomat in the best New York gangster style.

As part of the ritual of the headquarters of the American zone, it was not long before the "mysterious" telephone call came to a news agency from a person with a Latin accent, reporting that the authors of the assassination were members of the terrorist organization Omega 7, one of the fronts of the so-called Cuban Nationalist Movement whose headquarters are in Union City, New Jersey.

This new criminal act aimed at a diplomat accredited to the world organization confirms the reiterated Cuban protests to the United Nations emphasizing the impunity with which these counterrevolutionary terrorist bands operate. The terrorists have publicly confessed being the authors of numerous attacks and attempts on Cuban diplomats to the United Nations but the guilty parties have never been arrested even though they are known to the American police.

The outcry over the killing of the Cuban diplomat was not long in coming.

Following the vigorous condemnation of Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri before the UN General Assembly, numerous representatives of other countries in the world organization condemned the criminal act and emphasized the lack of security for foreign diplomats in the United States.

Just as in the Letellier case, which aroused a wave of general protest, American authorities were pressured by the outcry against the scandalous incident and said that proper measures would be taken.

A note of sympathy from the American Government to the government of Cuba promised that "no effort will be spared to find the persons responsible and bring them to justice." The mayor of New York stated that measures would be taken to guarantee the safety of diplomatic personnel and arrest the murderers, who have never concealed their identity or the place from which they have operated freely for years.

Felix Garcia Rodriguez' assassins acted with complete impunity, "with the treachery, perfidy and sureness of those trained to carry out all kinds of activities against the Cuban Revolution, its leaders and its representatives abroad," Ambassador Roa Kouri said.

Authorized Crime: 30 Attempts in Florida Alone in 1975

For 21 years, Cuba has faced aggression and attacks by terrorist groups of Cuban origin who operate with impunity in the United States under the protection of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

The climax to these actions came on 6 October 1976 with the destruction, in flight, of a Cubana de Aviacion plane off the western coast of Barbados. A total of 73 persons died in the crash, most of them young athletes.

Initial suspicions were confirmed almost immediately. A terrorist group that operates out of Miami, Florida, called CORU [Council of United Revolutionary Organizations (Exiles)], claimed credit for the dynamiting of the plane in a message sent to THE MIAMI HERALD.

New Methods

The Bay of Pigs fiasco, a thwarted invasion organized and financed by the American Government -- as that country officially admitted -- produced changes in American plans against the Cuban Revolution and Washington recommended that the CIA use new methods for its designs.

In 1965, several mercenaries from the abortive *Playa Giron* invasion -- called Bay of Pigs by the Agency -- organized the first group under the name of Alpha 66.

Since that time, this and other bands have initiated a series of terrorist attacks, kidnappings and assassinations which the investigative bodies of the United States have never cleared up.

The perfecting of the terrorist methods, especially the use and handling of explosives, the making of demolition bombs and other tactics, came about through the CIA and its connections with the Mafia, as recently reported by the American publication COVERT ACTION.

Under that cover, the bands of Cuban Americans easily launch actions against merchant ships of various nationalities, Cuban fishing boats, embassies, Cuban diplomats and officials from other countries, travel agencies, daily newspapers that

objectively report the situation in Cuba and even a pharmacy in the state of New Jersey which sends medicines to the island at the request of Cuban emigres.

According to COVERT ACTION, these terrorist groups, made up of dangerous professional criminals and drug traffickers, have not only threatened Cuba, but also "the great majority of the members of the Cuban community in the United States who do not want to get involved with them and citizens of the United States and other countries wishing to establish commercial contacts with Cuba."



Key:

1. Cuban Action
2. Secret Cuban Government
3. Cuban Government
4. Zero
5. Star Youth [Juventud de las Estrellas]
6. Insurreccional Movement of Revolutionary Recovery (MIRR)
7. Golden Falcons
8. ABDALA [expansion unknown]
9. Revolutionary National Armed Forces
10. Cuban Nationalist Movement (MNC)
11. Cuban National Liberation Front (FNLC)
12. Alpha 66
13. Revolutionary Movement of the People (MRP)
14. Cuban National Movement (MNC)
15. Omega 7
16. Cuban Government 76
17. Revolutionary Student Directorate
18. Etc.

More Groups

Following the appearance of CORU in 1965, different groups began to operate out of Dade County, which includes the city of Miami: CONDOR [expansion unknown],

Association Brigade 2506, and out of New York and New Jersey: the Cuban Nationalist Movement (MNC) and Omega 7.

In 1975, in Florida alone, these groups claimed responsibility for some 30 terrorist attacks on hotels, airline company offices, public and private buildings and local police facilities.

Another group also enjoying impunity is the so-called *Coronel Cero* (Zero for the CIA and the FBI), which in April 1979 claimed participation in the assassination of Cuban youth Carlos Muniz Varela on a centrally located avenue in San Juan, Puerto Rico. It publicly claimed responsibility for the shooting of another Cuban, Jose Eulalio Negrin, member of the Committee of the 75 of the Cuban community abroad.

Both participated in the dialog proposed by President Fidel Castro in September 1978, which made it possible to pardon 3,600 counterrevolutionary prisoners and allow the visit to the island of over 100,000 Cubans residing abroad for the first time in nearly two decades.

These murders were never cleared up. Only in the case of the attack on Orlando Letelier, former ambassador to Washington of the Popular Unity Government in Chile, and his aide Ronni Moffitt, in the American capital in September 1976, was the Department of Justice forced to take certain measures because of the international scandal produced by the incident perpetrated by the bands.

At the present time, according to information from the antiterrorist squad in Dade County, these known groups sponsored by the CIA and the FBI continue their "work" in a "covert" fashion.

But the secret way in which these bands operate, according to Miami police, contradicts everything known in that Florida city and others where the Cuban community resides.

In the house at 1679 27th Avenue in Miami, there is no special sign but everyone knows that that precise location is the general headquarters of the Alpha 66 and Omega 7 groups which, according to the Department of Justice, "are being sought without success by American police" to answer charges of murder, arson and attacks on diplomatic missions.

Leaders of the Cuban community in the United States who recently visited Cuba wonder why Miami police say they do not know the whereabouts of the residents of the house on 27th Avenue in Miami.

The answer appeared not long ago in the periodical CUBA TIMES published in the United States, in which a Miami police officer stated that these are "Agency matters that do not concern us."

From 27th Avenue the path leads north, according to leaders of the Cuban community in the United States, to a house on New York Avenue in Union City, New Jersey.

They add that from this address in Union City, the operations of Omega 7 are commanded by Armando Santana, a well-known drug trafficker called the "head of the

northern zone" of the Cuban Nationalist Movement, a detail which the FBI, CIA and New Jersey police also claim not to know.

An article in NEW YORK MAGAZINE by Jeff Stein refers to the New Jersey group and mentions Guillermo Novo Sampol, who in 1964 fired a mortar from the district of Queens at the United Nations Building located on the opposite bank of the East River.

"Members of that organization have been involved in major drug trafficking," he says, "and in nearly all terrorist actions of armed bands in recent years."

At the present time, says one young Cuban visiting Havana and who has lived in New Jersey for nearly 20 years, the CIA agents do not openly recruit counterrevolutionaries as they did at the time of the Bay of Pigs.

On the contrary, he adds, if these individuals are asked about their connections with the CIA, they swear that they have never even seen an agent from that organization, known around the world as the "invisible government" of the United States.

PRISMA's source emphasizes that the CIA works with Santana through "secret channels," stimulates the activities of groups in the northern zone by this means and keeps their meeting places and names of connections under its control.

The MNC also receives support from the main officials in Hudson County, New Jersey, particularly Julia Valdivia, assistant to Union City's Mayor William Musto.

The greatest evidence of the ties of these criminal bands with official spheres in the United States is the impunity with which they operate because the assassinations and acts of terrorism are committed by persons and organizations that everyone knows and which some circles in that country fear.

Perhaps, as one American weekly says, like many of the persons involved in the Watergate scandal, some of the leaders of the bands know too much....

Freedom of Action

The terrorist group which in 5 years has accumulated the highest crime rate, according to information from the United States, is the one known by the code name Omega 7.

Some of the attacks for which that group of Cuban counterrevolutionaries claims credit since 1975 include the following:

1. 1 February 1975, New York, Venezuelan mission to the United Nations.
2. 11 February 1975, Elizabeth, New Jersey, an informal get-together.
3. 6 June 1976, New York, Cuban mission to the United Nations.
4. 16 September 1976, Elizabeth, New Jersey. Soviet ship "I. Shepetkov."
5. 20 December 1976, Union City, New Jersey, El Espanol Warehouse.
6. 20 December 1977, Elizabeth, New Jersey, El Espanol Warehouse.

7. 26 December 1977, New York, Venezuelan mission to the United Nations.
8. 9 September 1978, New York, Cuban mission to the United Nations.
9. 5 October 1978, New York, sporting goods store.
10. 21 October 1978, New York, LA PRENSA, daily newspaper.
11. 29 December 1978, New York, Cuban mission to the United Nations.
12. 29 December 1978, New York, concert hall.
13. 25 March 1979, New York, Kennedy Airport.
14. 25 March 1979, Union City, New Jersey, El Espanol Warehouse.
15. 19 May 1979, Washington, Cuban Interests Office.
16. 27 October 1979, New York, Cuban mission to the United Nations.
17. 7 December 1979, New York, Cuban mission to the United Nations.
18. 11 December 1979, New York, Soviet mission to the United Nations.
19. 13 January 1980, New York, Aeroflot office.
20. 25 March 1980, New York, bombing of automobile of Cuban ambassador to the United Nations.
21. 11 September [1980], New York, assassination of Cuban diplomat to the United Nations, Felix Garcia Rodriguez.

11,464
CSO: 3010

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, foreign minister of the Republic of India, made an official and friendly visit to our country from 5-7 October at the invitation of the Cuban foreign minister. Comrade Isidoro Malmierca.

Also in the Indian Government's delegation were Eric Gonsalves, secretary of government of the republic of India; C.R. Gharekhan, secretary for the United Nations attached to the Indian Ministry of Foreign Relations; Deb Mukharji, director for America, Indian Foreign Ministry; Ashok Mubayi, special assistant to the Indian foreign minister; and Preet Mohan Singh Malik, Indian ambassador.

Mr Rao was received by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Councils of State and of Ministers of Cuba, and the two held talks which demonstrated the similarity of their thinking on basic world problems and the interest of both parties in continuing to develop the good relations which exist between their two countries.

Foreign Minister Rao handed President Fidel Castro a letter from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Foreign Minister N. Rao was also received by Comrade Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and of Ministers of the republic of Cuba.

He also met with Comrades Rene Anillo, interim minister of foreign relations; Ricardo Cabrisas, minister of foreign trade; Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Pelegrin Torras, vice minister of foreign relations.

The talks developed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, and several aspects of the international situation, as well as of bilateral relations between the two countries, were discussed, along with subjects of interest within the framework of the MNOAL [Nonaligned Countries Movement], including preparation for the ministerial conference to be held in New Delhi at the start of next year.

Particular attention was given to analyzing the possibilities of developing commercial and economic relations between the two countries as well as increasing cultural activities and scientific and technical cooperation.

Both parties expressed their desire to maintain regular contact between the two foreign ministries as an efficacious means of assisting mutual understanding and joint efforts to contribute to the attainment of common objectives favoring the lessening of tensions in the areas of conflict and to the strengthening and consolidation of world peace.

They also expressed their satisfaction with the results of the visit, which will lead to closer ties between the two countries and broaden the prospects for further development of bilateral relations between India and Cuba.

Both foreign ministers agreed that the strengthening and consolidation of peace and stability, as well as the reduction of tensions--especially in areas of conflict--are of vital importance in the current world situation for all the peoples of the world, especially for the developing countries.

They reiterated the need to give particular attention to international economic relations in order to eliminate the inequities suffered by the developing countries and to establish a new international economic order. In this context they emphasized their desire for closer economic cooperation among the developing countries.

Both foreign ministers also recognized the importance of the role the Nonaligned Movement must play in the search for ways and means to solve all these problems. Together they expressed confidence that advances would be made in applying the decisions of the Sixth Summit Conference of Heads of State and Governments of the Nonaligned Countries held in Havana and that such advances will be rapidly implemented to contribute significantly to the aforementioned objectives.

The Indian foreign minister expressed his appreciation of the efforts of the Cuban Government, especially those of President Fidel Castro, in making these objectives a reality.

The Cuban foreign minister expressed his appreciation of the role of the Indian Government, and especially that of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, in maintaining and protecting the principles of the Nonaligned Countries Movement and of world peace.

The Indian foreign minister extended his profound thanks for the cordial welcome and warm hospitality shown him and his delegation during their visit to Cuba.

Foreign Minister Rao invited the Cuban foreign minister to visit India, an invitation which was accepted with pleasure.

5735

CSO: 3010

GUILLERMO GARCIA HAILS FRIENDSHIP WITH DPRK

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 16 Oct 80 p 5

[Speech given by Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Political Bureau of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Cuban delegation to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party, at the act of solidarity held at the Korean-Cuban Friendship Textile Machinery Factory of Korea]

[Text] My dear comrades: It is a pleasure for me to express, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, its members and the people of Cuba in general, our deepest thanks to the Korean Workers Party for having invited us to participate in the activities commemorating the 35th anniversary of its founding, as well as in its Sixth Congress.

We also bring a warm message from the Cuban workers for the workers in this production center, who have prepared this simple and emotional ceremony for us today.

It is an honor for us to be able to share with you the revolutionary joy of the 35th anniversary of the formation of your vanguard organization led by Comrade Kim Il-song at a time when the Sixth Congress is drawing up its plans for economic development for the next few years, and to be able to see during our visit the achievements in the building of socialism in your country in the last few years.

We also, within approximately 2 months, will celebrate the Second Congress of our party, which must approve plans for the country's economic development for the next 5-year period and will study the results of the tasks assigned by its First Congress in December 1975.

Our people have worked hard for this in the last few months, trying to reduce as much as possible the effects of the blights suffered by our sugar and tobacco crops and our hog-raising industry.

Comrades, we know that for more than 3 decades the heroic people of Korea have had to contend with the attacks, maneuvers and intrigues of that common enemy of the people: Yankee imperialism.

We recall that before the victory of the revolution, our people supported North Korea's resistance to the criminal attack by American imperialism in 1950. On that occasion the Yankees launched a vile campaign of defamation and intrigue, and taking advantage of a combination of forces which favored them at that time, they achieved their purpose of bringing several countries into their war of aggression.

Many governments friendly to imperialism ceded to its pressures and sent military troops to Korea. In the case of Cuba, popular resistance frustrated the maneuver. Through an intense mass campaign launched by the party, the attempt of the government of that period to send Cuban soldiers to fight alongside the Yankees and against the Korean patriots was soundly defeated. After the victory of the revolution and during those years of friendly and brotherly relations--whose 20th anniversary we celebrated recently--the Cuban people have made their own the indefatigable struggle of the Korean people in the just cause of the reunification of their fatherland.

This has taken form in the development of many solidarity activities throughout our country and in the firm and decided support offered on the international level to the aspirations and the right of this brother country to live and work for social progress, justice and peace in a single fatherland for all Koreans.

Comrades, the effort of your party and your working people in the building of socialism during these years has been heroic due, among other reasons, to the constant maneuvers and provocations of Yankee imperialism and the puppet regimes in Seoul. Notwithstanding these conditions, which forced you to divert human resources and efforts to the defense of the country, you have made significant achievements in the development of various economic branches and sectors, in science and culture.

At this time, as we understand it, and as a salute to the 35th anniversary of the party and to the Sixth Congress, the goals set for this year have already been basically achieved. For this reason we congratulate you, and for their conduct, all the Korean working class which, through its unceasing efforts, makes possible the beautiful reality of building socialism in the fatherland and raising the people's standard of living.

While you are working for a better future, the puppet gang in power in the south is murdering, persecuting, sowing death and misery and encouraging the characteristics of capitalist society: prostitution, gambling, drugs and disregard for mankind and true human rights. The recent events in the city of Kwangsu and other places, where hundreds of fighters for the democratization of South Korean society were vilely murdered, concretely reflects to what point hatred and fear of a reunited Korea has come. Another more recent fact is the death sentence imposed on South Korean fighter for democracy Kim Dae-Jung, a penalty which our people repudiate, joining the energetic international protest being made at this time.

The international situation has worsened in the last few months as a result of the aggressive armamentist policy of American imperialism and its allies, endangering the advances achieved in detente, in the consolidation of efforts designed to end the armaments race and in the search for a firm and lasting peace.

But history shows that the people do not give up when reason is on their side, and they have made a firm decision to fight and to win. There have been victories on all continents. Here, in your own region, the people of Korea and Vietnam have soundly defeated imperialist aggression. In faraway Africa, one of the last colonial empires has collapsed, and Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Sao Tome have obtained their independence and are now looking toward a better future, while the heroic Ethiopian people are consolidating and deepening their

revolution. After a long struggle, and resisting pressures and threats, Zimbabwe has achieved its independence. Further north, our dear Yemenite comrades offer a worthy example of the decision of a small and poor people determined to advance by the bright path of socialism.

In America, closer, geographically, to imperialism, the Cuban Revolution 20 years ago started on its path to true and final liberation. Now we are no longer alone in the Western Hemisphere: the revolutionary victory in Grenada and the heroic victory of our Sandinist brothers in Nicaragua is giving new impetus to the Latin American and Caribbean people's will to resist, and they are determined to free themselves also from imperialist influence.

Other peoples must still fight bloody battles for their independence and to shake off the yoke of fascist-type military dictatorships. But the victorious culmination of their struggles and the firm decision to resist demonstrated by the self-sacrificing Palestinians, the Saharan fighters, the oppressed peoples of Namibia and South Africa, the fighting popular masses in El Salvador, Guatemala, Bolivia, Chile, Uruguay or Haiti reflect precisely the new times that humanity is living as a result of the deep political and social changes which have taken place in the world and which were only possible because of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The dangerous situation in the Middle East, as a result of the war between Iraq and Iran, must have a political solution, and we must put all our efforts as nonaligned countries into it, because that war between two peoples who are in the midst of revolutionary processes weakens the forces confronting imperialism and Zionist aggression; it divides the forces of the Nonaligned Countries Movement and its economic consequences can be disastrous for many of the countries of the so-called Third World and will worsen the international economic situation, which is already critical in itself.

Comrades, from this friendly ceremony we want to congratulate this great event for Korean Communists and to wish them with all our hearts much success in implementing their agreements and resolutions which, based on Marxism-Leninism, are a sure guide to deepening the building of socialism in the country and which will doubtless translate into greater benefits and prosperity for its people.

Through you, my dear Korean workers, we desire to reiterate to your people once again the definite support and fighting solidarity of our party and our people with the just cause of your struggle for the peaceful and independent reunification of your fatherland, while at the same time expressing our most energetic condemnation of the aggressions, intrigues and maneuvers of Yankee imperialism against the sovereignty and self-determination of your people.

Long live the 35th anniversary of the Korean Workers Party!

Long live the Sixth Party Congress, its commitments and resolutions!

Long live the ties of friendship and solidarity between Cuba and Korea!

8735

CSO: 3010

CONSTRUCTION WORK IN VIETNAM NOTED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 20 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Oct (PL)—Cuban construction workers finishing up a modern teaching hospital in Vietnam are accelerating their work in salute to the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party.

Working nights, Saturday afternoons and Sundays, the construction workers have begun remodeling the buildings to be used by the Cuban medical brigade which will come here to advise the Vietnamese in hospital management.

In addition, they expect to salute, with their volunteer work, the "Camilo and Che" ideological rally, Health Workers Day (3 December) and Construction Workers Day (5 December).

The workers are striving enthusiastically to comply with the commitment they made to the Cuban Communist Party cell in Vietnam and the Union of Young Communists to complete their task before 5 December.

The projects, valued at more than 35,000 pesos, are being built by the Nguyen Viet Xuan brigade of the Ho Chi Minh Cuban internationalist construction workers contingent.

The group of 33 workers will continue to work on finishing up the hospital at Dong Hoi in Binh Tri Thien province, 490 kilometers south of Hanoi.

The work includes the construction of walls, hydraulic installations, sanitary facilities, the repair of doors and windows, the electrical system and painting.

These projects, undertaken in salute to the Second Party Congress within the framework of three very important historical dates, were begun last 8 October, the day on which the heroic guerrilla, Maj Ernesto Guevara, fell in combat.

The rally will close with a political-cultural ceremony in the brigade headquarters at Dong Hoi on 5 December, in salute to the day of the "fine men in the white helmets."

8735

CSO: 3010

RAUL CASTRO HAILS FAR ARTILLERY ANNIVERSARY

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 1 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Havana (AIN)—In honor of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the land artillery on 2 November, Army Gen Raul Castro gave the following address.

Dear Artillerymen:

Twenty years ago, the first land artillery units were formed by brave and selfless comrades of the Rebel Army and the National Revolutionary Militias.

Those units which had their baptism of fire at the Bay of Pigs wrote new pages of heroism in defense of the fatherland and fulfillment of their internationalist duty to other peoples. They enriched the combat tradition of our people and served as an example for future generations of artillerymen.

You have made great efforts under difficult conditions in these 20 years to conquer the complex and modern technology and armaments given to our country by the heroic Soviet Union to strengthen our defense capacity.

Through firmness and profound conviction in the cause that we defend, you have achieved major successes in operational, combat and political training which have permitted you to fulfill the missions entrusted to you under various circumstances.

On the 20th anniversary of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] artillery, we offer you soldiers, sergeants and officers of the artillery units our warmest congratulations. At the same time, I exhort you to salute and fulfill the agreements and resolutions of the Second Party Congress in the interest of the constant strengthening of the combat capacity and readiness of the FAR.

Fatherland or death!

[Signed] Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the FAR

7717
CSO: 2010

FAR PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT HOLDS MEETING

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 2 Nov 80 p 12

[Article by Pablo Noa: "Meeting of FAR Propagandists"]

[Text] A meeting was held with the heads of propaganda and agitation subsections of the various commands and the managers of the national communications media of the Armed Forces; the meeting had been organized by the Directorate of Propaganda and Agitation, Central Political Directorate, FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces].

The activity, which was held in the Central House of the FAR, was primarily intended to analyze the work done during the phases of introduction and systematization of the propaganda campaign concerning the Second Party Congress.

The sessions began with the presentation of a central report which analytically reviewed the main achievements and the shortcomings observed during the inspections made to the various units.

The report's content and the remarks from the participants contributed practical elements to the execution of the campaign, introducing a note of exchange of experiences and initiatives.

The reports presented by the Western and Eastern armies and the DAAFAR [Anti Aircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force] contributed positively to this result. The comrades clearly and in detail explained how they accomplished the first stages and the training which they have to develop for the remaining ones.

Another major aspect consisted of the remarks made by officials from the Party Central Committee who specifically took up the campaign for the Second Congress and the organization of that event, as well as compliance with the pledges of the First Congress relating to internal party life.

A summary of graphic propaganda which was printed and which is now in preparation, was also presented. There was likewise an audiovisual

exhibit, as one of the media that can be used by propagandists in disseminating the tasks relating to the campaign, its history and its conduct as such.

In addition to providing specific guidelines for tackling the stage of campaign intensification, the meeting also gave the participants extensive information regarding the activities carried out by the various media of the FAI in mass agitation work.

The afternoon hours were devoted to film materials covering important topics.

During the concluding remarks, the speakers called attention to the factors involved in the conduct of the campaign in the unit in order to bring about its successful culmination through the outstanding accomplishment of the planned objectives.

5,38

CSO: 3010

MILITARY ENTERPRISE WINS SPECIAL EMULATION REVIEW

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 2 Nov 80 p 12

[Article by Jose Casanas: "Special Competition During the Second Congress--100 Percent Results"]

[Text] With 100 points won during the third quarterly review, the "Grito de Baire" military industrial enterprise is in a strong position to win the Second Congress Special Competition in the group of so-called small enterprises.

The activity took place on Saturday, 25 October, and its results to a great extent signified that this group, the best enterprise of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] during 1978 to 1979, stayed in the running for the honorable pennant awarded earlier.

During the final go-round, this enterprise, which also has the banner for the special competition of the 11th Festival, was able to win by 1/10 during the first review over the Center Ammunition Enterprise. During the second phase, likewise running neck-and-neck, with 2/10, the Ammunition enterprise came out ahead. As we can readily see, neither one of them could afford to lose during the next review.

The competition, as carried out within the enterprises of the FAR, is the most important test for the workers and a tremendous impetus for production. It is made up of two fundamental figures: Compliance with the technical-economic plan and labor discipline.

To give the reader an idea of the serious and sustained effort made by the civilian workers, the officers, sergeants, and managers of this enterprise, we might say that, during the quarter reviewed here, the production volume came to 101 percent, planned compliance in keeping with the itemized list came to 100 percent, the daily output figure came to 121, the production activity increase was 287 percent, general profitability rose to 392 percent, savings plan accomplishment came to 164 percent, the cost of gross output per peso according to the plan was 73 percent, all of this having been achieved at a satisfactory pace.

As for the aspects taken up by the Higher Competition Commission regarding labor discipline, we can say that, in view of the good work done by the "Grito de Baire" enterprise, it certainly deserved all of the points it got.

This was a happy day, as had been expected by every member of this fighting outfit. This is how they work and fight and this is how they win another well-deserved victory. Now they continue their activities, looking forward to the final review from which they undoubtedly will emerge victorious.

5058

CSO: 3010

HISTORY, OTHER ASPECTS OF PEOPLE'S TRIBUNALS DISCUSSED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 6, 12 Oct 80

[6 Oct 80, p 2]

[Article by Juana Maria V. Sol: "The Lay Judge"]

[Text] With the victory of the revolution a process of democratization of the judicial system was begun in our country in which the participation of the masses is very important. We propose to discuss here, in a series of articles, the origins of this revolutionary change.

The lay judge--as I learned in the instructions we received as part of our training for that position--is completely responsible to the law; but, how can he reconcile his conscience with his duty?

Now I will try to recall my first experiences as a member of the Municipal People's Tribunal.

The first time I entered the place, I thought about the respect those words inspire in honest people. As I went upstairs to the criminal section, where we were to meet before beginning our task, I recalled that Fidel almost always speaks, in the 28 September ceremonies, of the need to strengthen revolutionary justice, and some of his memorable words and the deep impression they had made on the CDR [Committees for Defense of the Revolution] organization returned to my mind: "The revolution is a great union of honest people."

During the capitalist era and by heredity we had learned to live isolated and alone. Now the people were beginning a new form of collective life, which had special significance after the subculture of the Cuban people up to that time.

To introduce representatives of the masses into the methods of legal procedure was a challenge to the bourgeois system; a wise way to democratize the judicial processes and to instruct the citizens.

In the Courtroom

After the brief meeting we entered the courtroom. Facing the bench we found a heterogeneous group of people--strangers--as the president of the session had warned

us. The trials took place in an orderly manner; testimony was heard from all parties--the victim, the accused, the witnesses--and when this was concluded, we began our deliberations.

Before proceeding I must give you another detail: the lay judge in his position as a non-professional is a representative of the masses; because he lives within the municipality which he serves, he is familiar with the way of life of the community, and when he is confronting the accused or the criminal, in a short time he has an infinity of associations, as if they had been explained to him beforehand.

Another important detail is the internal disposition of the judge: the fact that he is willing to carry out a mission on behalf of the masses strips him of any personal interest; in the deliberations he neither gains nor loses with respect to what is being discussed, and he is very pleased if he is absolutely convinced that he has acted with justice.

The First Lesson

The first cases were disposed of quickly enough, demonstrating the facility the president had acquired in his functions.

But the fourth, being a primary crime committed by two young women scarcely 20 years of age, presented some problems.

The law establishes a minimum sentence in such cases of 6 months' imprisonment or a fine to be established at the discretion of the judges. The president was in favor of the prison sentence, but my friend and I were for the other: the fact that the two were mothers and that they knew the social value of having a morally healthy childhood led us to defend, at least insofar as it was defensible, what we considered the human part of the problem.

"When a youth enters prison," the other judge suggested, "he runs the risk of learning there from real criminals, and in my opinion, these young people have made a serious mistake, but they are not criminals; they are workers." "The crime is serious, very serious," replied the president, "forbidden and punishable by law. Let us study the case bit by bit."

"They work and receive good wages. They received their technical training in schools subsidized by the working people. They took advantage of the facilities in the business: using its materials, they faked the label of a foreign trademark and reproduced it; the contents was a talcum powder--of the same brand--to which they added fragrance, passing it off as a fine cosmetic, and then they tried to sell it to the people at black market prices. And we should let them go because they are young!"

After these words there was a silence, and the president asked us to take all the time we needed to study the problem: if we convinced him, we would come to a decision by vote.

We were not completely naive: we had taken our first steps in a difficult task. There is no doubt the accused had taken part in an antisocial act motivated by the

desire for profit, and one might also call them thieves, swindlers and counterfeiters, not to mention the possibility of harm to whoever might use the "product." Their activities must be stopped, as the law indicates.

The president was right, but the lay judge is not a "sleeping" member of the bench; we have the right to discuss our point of view. That was the first lesson, the first concrete notion of the sense of doing justice. Many times I have meditated on Fidel's words: "The revolution is a great union of honest people."

[12 Oct 80, p 6]

[Article by Juana Maria V. Sol: "The Common Man's Sense of Justice"]

[Text] An interview with Dr Denio Camacho, legal adviser to the Ministry of Higher Education (MES), who played an active role in creating the People's Tribunals beginning in 1962.

One of the experiences of the rank and file People's Tribunals which has remained in my memory was getting to know the common man's sense of justice. I am seated now opposite Dr Denio Camacho, legal adviser to the MES, who was among those charged with creating the first People's Tribunals at the beginning of the revolution.

This task was begun under Fidel's guidance approximately in 1962, with an experimental plan headed by professors and students of the University of Havana law faculty in coordination with political and mass organizations.

At that time I was a professor. We were looking for materials concerning the judicial systems of the socialist countries, and with these as a basis we began our own. We started with the mountain areas, places where the peasants had never even seen what a court was like.

The experience was begun in Loma de La Candela, in Pinar del Rio, and then others were created in El Cangre and in San Nicolas de Bari.

I remember one specific case--I have many anecdotes, but I would like to tell of this one impression of mine. In one of those impenetrable places we also wanted the people to learn to deal with civil litigations; we married elderly couples who had been living together under common law, for example, and finally they began to have an organization such as had only been found in the towns and cities.

In this area, which was Cienaga de Zapata, if I am not mistaken, a divorce case came up. And how was the problem solved? In the most extraordinary way! The best court in the world could not have done it better.

Those people's judges, elected from among the population because of their moral values and revolutionary sentiments, decided the division of property, taking into consideration the needs of both: to the man they awarded his yoke of oxen, his working gear and tools; to the woman, they gave the cow, which would assure her of milk for her children, and the house. They had gotten to the real heart of the problem. Who could argue with them!

The results were positive, and the creation of the tribunals was extended to areas of the Sierra Maestra: La Alcarraza (deep in the Maestra), El Uvero, Ocuja del Turquino; to the south toward Matias, Los Negros, Moa, Cayo Guan, Mambi, etcetera.

The people's judges received instruction from the final year law students who visited the People's Tribunals and observed the work; on many occasions the most intense periods of work took place during vacation time.

We had another interesting experience, Denio commented--already enthusiastic about the work started by the revolutionary change in the judicial system--in the fishing zone of Manzanillo, because there they had a lot of customs inherited from the capitalist society, which affected the life of the community: the behavior of men who were not criminals or bad men, but workers who had become addicted to certain habits such as drinking, frequenting places of ill repute--one would have to combat this, change it.

And the action of the judges, along with the repudiation shown by the people during the public trials, with their opinions and standards, as well as the measures which were taken, was changing those inadequate ways of life.

In 1965, after having done some arduous work on the organization and development of the tribunals in which the judges were elected by the masses and carried out this duty outside of working hours, it was possible to make a general evaluation which included opinions of the political and mass organizations, the people, the police, prisoners and their families. The result was very positive.

People's Justice Comes Into Being

We recall the capitalist past, the story of Realengo 18, where some peasants rose up with machetes in defense of their rights. But in other places there was not the slightest notion of what justice meant; the humble classes were the first victims of bourgeois legislation, in which the defense of private property and the power of the rich prevailed.

When the People's Tribunals began to function, a new way of life was also beginning: the revolution was changing everything as it went along.

From that happy experience, Denio Camacho says, they proposed unprecedented measures in our legislation, which are contained today in the Penal Code; others, although they were good at the time, are now obsolete.

Crimes punishable by sentences of up to 6 months' detention were argued in those courts; the crimes had to have taken place within the locality, because the worker-judges themselves investigated them.

For example, there was no appeal of sentences; the People's Tribunals (which eventually replaced them) established a court of appeals which was headed by the advisers. And let me make it clear to you, he said, that I never heard of an unjust sentence--inadequate, perhaps, at most--but the evaluations of the criminal were always exact.

Contact was established with some sectors, and for the first time prison sentences began to be served on farms, where the prisoners worked and received wages; detention without internment (serving out the sentence in social work on a schedule outside of working hours), and provisional suspension of the sentence when incarceration might affect the life of the accused, as for example, a pregnant woman, etcetera.

There was one very interesting punishment called banishment, which consisted in taking the prisoner away from his place of residence and returning him to his place of origin; or transferring him to another place until he improved his behavior; suspension of his social rights (prohibition of walks or of frequenting places where the prisoner had frequently caused disorder or trouble in the community. This measure was very effective for those who disturbed the peace at fiestas or night spots.

People's Feelings Brought In

The initial projection with which the People's Tribunals were created has varied. The formation period ended throughout the country between 1966 and 1967, and in 1968 these tribunals continued to act under the direction of the Ministry of Justice; later there was a merging process, and the present structure was adopted, in which lay judges and professionals participate together in the legal procedures.

In essence, however, our interviewee reiterated, the lay judge continues to bring the feelings of the man in the street to the legal procedure. He lays the foundations, with eloquence and human feelings, for what is established by law with respect to the treatment of criminals.

8735

CSO: 3010

COMMUNICATIONS PROJECTS IN NATION REVIEWED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 31 Oct 80 pp 16-23

[Article by Gregorio Hernandez: "Five Years of Cuban Communications"]

[Text] With the date of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba drawing near, we have wanted to make a general review in this article of the work done in the past 5-year period in the communications branch in our country.

Coaxial Cable

There are several areas of information to be discussed. Before that, however, we shall start with the most important work of infrastructure undertaken, the coaxial cable, following that with other subjects which range from television, radio, telephones and international communications, to postal, telegraph and press distribution services, among others.

"We must advance as much as possible in the installation of 1,800 kilometers of coaxial cable, a service which guarantees the introduction of national telephone dialing during the 5-year period. At the same time, the long-distance network must prepare to absorb the increase in traffic during that period."

This is what is stated textually in the resolution on transportation and communications approved by the First Party Congress.

We can state, therefore, that the objective of the coaxial cable consists of satisfying the needs for telephone, telegraph, data transmission and long-distance channels for radiobroadcasting in our country. It will also be used as a reserve for one television channel in case of a breakdown in the existing National Microwave Network. Moreover, the coaxial cable can serve as a means of press transmission via facsimile, eliminating the need for its transportation by air to other provinces.

First of all let us say that at the beginning of the 70's the governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Cuba, respectively, signed a technical-economic cooperation agreement, and among the agreements reached, was the planning, construction, installation and placing in operation of a cable communications line. This line will join the 14 provincial capitals from Pinar del Rio to Guantanamo, with branches to other large cities: San Cristobal, Artemisa, Guanajay, Guines, San Antonio de los Baños, San Jose de las Lajas, Mayari and Palma Soriano.

Although the entire system will be completed in the next 5-year period, its execution had been scheduled in such a way that it could be used in sections, that is, when two points have been linked and they have the necessary equipment, planned telephone channels or links between those points could be put into service.

Cooperation With the USSR

From the beginning, Soviet help has been decisive. At first Cuban technicians did not know this new system and it was necessary to obtain Soviet help and the necessary vehicles and machinery. In this 1973-1974 period, the technical contribution of 40 Soviet specialists (communications engineers, civil engineers, architects, geologists, topographers) who worked with Cuban technicians was outstanding. In this aspect they traveled and studied many variants of routes for the coaxial cable.

On the basis of this work, the technical and execution plans of the technological part of the project were prepared in the USSR and contracts began to be signed for the shipment of machinery, transportation, technological and electrical power supply equipment, cables, materials, and diesel plants, which made up the complete equipment for the construction and installation activity of the coaxial cable.

Cable Installations

All this complex of installations, which are now being built, is to continue under construction during the next 5-year period of 1981-1985. At this time around 20 Soviet technicians are in Cuba to provide help in the construction and laying of the cable, installation of repeater houses and the installation of technological equipment. A large quantity of machinery has come from the Soviet Union for this purpose: bulldozers, tractors, excavators, cranes and cable-laying machines, all necessary for the execution of a project of such large scope. The quantity of material received reaches some 6,000 tons, with a value of 12 million pesos.

On the Cuban side, work is going on in the construction of 11 exchanges, of which three have been practically completed, and five of a total of 46 installations to be completed have already been delivered. This year it was proposed that nine more installations be initiated, which will provide great possibilities for long-distance service.

Parallel with civil construction work, there is the digging of trenches and the laying of 380 kilometers of symmetrical coaxial cable of a total of 2,179 kilometers. In the construction of telephone ducts, which total 80 kilometers, 30 of them are already available. The installation as such has run into difficulties such as 650 highway crossings, 235 river and dam crossings, construction of 250 unattended repeater houses, as well as the installation and placing in operation of the equipment necessary in each unattended telephone exchange, semi-terminal and repeater station.

Present Status

As of 1978, with the creation of the First Front in the municipality of San Jose de las Lajas, cable excavation and installation work began. In 1979, the Second Front was inaugurated in the municipality of Ranchuelo.

Up to date, nearly 400 kilometers of cable have been installed and 35 kilometers of ducts are available. There are 28 repeater station houses in the process of installation. So far this year, a good boost has been given to civil construction by the Ministry of Construction, with contracts for 27 installations distributed to 11 provinces.

Telephone Distribution

Going on to this subject, which is always of much interest, we can show as a statistical figure that at the end of 1975 the number of telephones existing in the country was 3.18 instruments per 100 inhabitants, this figure being affected by the City of Havana, which had around 11 instruments per 100 inhabitants.

In the 5 years between 1975 and 1979, the number of automatic switching telephone exchanges increased by 94, which represented an 87-percent increase in growth, making it possible to offer this service to localities and towns, primarily in rural zones, whose communications in some cases were manual and in others were entirely lacking. As is logical to conclude, the increase in telephone exchanges brought with it an increase in the availability of equipped subscriber lines, broadening the possibilities of providing this service to a larger population in keeping with the economic development of the country. The installation or automation of 57 exchanges of this type was planned for 1980.

As a result of the increase in the number of automatic telephone exchanges in use, the number of equipped lines increased by 41,600 in the 1975-1979 period, which meant a growth of 14.8 percent. The foregoing has allowed a substantial increase in facilities for facing the growing demand for telephone service in the state and residential sectors, depending on existing priorities.

These installations also made it possible to increase automatic telephone lines by 458,000 nationally, an increase in growth of seven percent between 1975 and 1979. This year, according to schedule, this figure will increase by 12,100 new automatic telephone lines installed. By the end of this year, this will allow a level of telephone service automation in the country of about 97.7 percent.

Telephone terminals in service, which include every type of instrument in use--main sets, extensions, public telephones, and so forth--have experienced an increase of 58,800 new instruments from 1975 to 1979, which means an increase of 19.7 percent. The installation of 29,200 new terminals is planned for this year.

The result of all the foregoing demonstrates that the number of telephones, which at the end of 1975 was 3.18 instruments per 100 inhabitants, increased by December 1979 to 3.63, it being estimated that by the end of 1980 it will have increased to 3.88 telephones per 100 inhabitants.

The increases we have listed have resulted from compliance with installations plans for new telephone exchanges, primarily in rural localities and towns and the installation in the main cities of private switchboards with their corresponding extensions.

The main difficulty faced in this period is in the City of Havana. This is due to the fact that exchanges in this province are very large by comparison with those of the rest of the country and because in their majority they are of an old technology of capitalist manufacture. This also is the case in the cable network of the outside plant, which consists mainly of lead-sheathed cables installed more than 40 years ago. In some areas, because of the lack of underground cable conduits, the network has not been able to grow, as is the case of the Marianao zone, for example.

Therefore, the increase in equipped telephone lines in the City of Havana during the 1975-1980 period has been practically zero and the increase in telephone stations has been possible only because of the installation of private switchboards with their corresponding extensions, which means that in this period the number of telephone instruments in the City of Havana has practically remained static.

Television

As we all know, radio and television are services shared in our country by two central state agencies: The Ministry of Communications in matters relative to installation, maintenance and operation of the systems, and the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television (ICRT), the latter with similar responsibilities with respect to studios and programs.

In the Cuban long-range broadcasting plan, television occupies a prominent place due to the important role it plays in the education, information and recreation of the people.

Before the victory of the revolution, television in Cuba had been developed under the control of private commercial interests and, therefore, service was provided to those areas with the greatest buying power such as the cities of Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Ciego de Avila, Camaguey, Holguin and Santiago de Cuba.

To see television in the rest of the cities or towns of the country, it was generally necessary to install home antennas of unconventional heights and complexity, which in most cases only allowed the reception of mediocre pictures. In other areas there was absolutely no service.

To improve that deformed structure, which did not benefit genuine national interests, the revolution decided to establish two national programs or channels--what is now Channel 6 and Tele-Rebelde--and to extend the service to as much territory as possible, using existing equipment for that purpose. This made it possible to add the service to other important cities or regions such as Pinar del Rio, San Cristobal, the Isle of Youth, Guantanamo, Baracoa, Moa and Nicaro, although with only one channel to some of them.

The positive results obtained in the first year of the decade of the 70's were very superior to those found in 1959, without having made any expenditures of any size. However, it was necessary to attend to other needs in areas not covered or poorly served and to confront the limited possibilities and aging of the equipment which made up the system as a whole. The means used to carry the signal originating in the studios of Havana to each of the transmitters installed in the country from Pinar del Rio to Baracoa can only be described as exceptional. At that time that was the greatest problem and the reason why the service to more than half of the national territory which enjoyed the service was of inferior quality or absolutely intolerable.

One of the directives of the First Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, dealt with this problem and it oriented the work of the 1976-1980 5-year period in four main directions:

The planning, acquisition and installation of a new main artery of the National Microwave System, which would serve as a support for the national telecommunications services from Pinar del Rio to Santiago de Cuba, to replace the insufficient and obsolete means in use up to that date.

To extend television service to new areas and improve it in others, all of this in both channels.

Replace that equipment, which because it no longer had spare parts on the international market or because of deterioration, no longer guaranteed the quality of service.

Introduce the technology required to make possible color transmissions on Channel 6.

After important studies, intensive planning and installation work by workers, technicians and engineers of the Ministry of Communications and its enterprises, the plan conceived was mainly completed around the middle of 1977. As we shall see further on, it consisted of four main areas of work.

National Microwave System

At a cost of almost seven million pesos, the main artery of this system was installed. It is of French technology, of high capacity and quality, and it performs the function of linking the main national centers by microwaves, by means of which--using secondary links--information handled by the national telecommunications services (telephone, telex, telegrams, radio, television and so forth) is distributed through local networks. Essentially, this main artery has the

capability for satisfying present needs and those of the immediate future of the country, with 960 telephone channels, two video channels and the national radio programs, all of this in both directions, that is, in both directions between Pinar del Rio to Guantanamo.

The system consists of 27 stations or buildings provided with equipment, towers and antennas, suitably distributed throughout 1,000 kilometers, stations which like links merge with the next one and make up the chain.

Particularly for television service, this new artery has meant changes which are hardly comparable to the previous situation, because even when installations for providing the service existed in the interior of the country, the signal they had to handle (video and audio) was poor when not useless.

At this time, this network allows the same high degree of fidelity and definition from one end of the country to the other on both national channels and, at the same time, the same facilities in a reverse direction.

As far as the Isle of Youth is concerned, a branch of that network was made available, which allowed the same high level of quality on both channels.

Another important task performed during the 5-year period was that of providing all the installations belonging to Channel 6 with the equipment required for color transmission and now this channel has those facilities for color transmission to the entire country.

Radiobroadcasting

The systems which provide radio services in Cuba are organized into three basic structures called "national networks," "provincial networks" and "local stations."

The national networks (5) are individual systems made up to a number of installations scattered throughout the territory so as to transmit a certain program. They are RADIO REBELDE, RADIO LIBERACION, RADIO PROGRESO, RADIO RELOJ and RADIO MUSICAL. The provincial networks (14 at this time) have a similar responsibility but restricted to the province in question, while the local stations are restricted to a municipality or city.

These three structures took shape as of the victory of the revolution in response to needs of a political nature, for which reason it was necessary to change the availability of the largest part of the infrastructure inherited from capitalism and bring this important mass news medium to the entire country. With the exception of a few transmitters acquired in the decade of the 60's, the equipment for the service in these systems had more than 20 years in use in 1975, much of it made by hand in the country for profit. In the early years of the decade of the 70's, the radio service thus organized was also affected by other problems:

Large areas of national territory with scant population had acquired new socio-economic value.

The political-administrative division of the country caused an increase of from six to 14 provinces.

The technology inherited and acquired to that date was not enough to satisfy even the minimum coverage required by the political division of the country.

Because of a certain suitable geographic configuration and formation in some regions of the northern coast, the only radiated signals used were those produced by biased foreign missions.

Some of the 118 transmitters which made up the three systems had to be withdrawn from service because they did not meet the minimum requirements.

All these problems led to the preparation of a long-term development plan, a part of which was to be put into execution in the 1976-1980 5-year period. This part of the plan had two main objectives: increase the coverage of three of the five national networks and develop and expand the provincial networks in accordance with the new political-administrative division. For this it was necessary to make the following major investments:

Acquire 11 10-kilowatt, and 28 1-kilowatt transmitters made in Japan with all their auxiliary equipment.

Provide the trunk network of the French-made National Microwave System, also in the process of installation in the 5-year period, with the suitable facilities for carrying the five national programs to the various distribution points throughout the country.

Build 24 galvanized steel towers averaging some 100 meters in height each.

Build 24 buildings for the new radiobroadcasting installations.

Relocate 24 of the 118 transmitters in service.

The total amount of these changes brought the following results:

The equipment of the five national networks was increased from 54 transmitters in the entire country in 1975, to 73 in 1980, and that of the provincial networks from 25 transmitters in 1975 to 47 in 1980.

RADIO REBELDE, RADIO LIBERACION and RADIO PROGRESO programs were provided with more power or were heard for the first time in Bahia Honda, the Isle of Youth, Trinidad, Media Luna, Mayari Arriba, Pilon, Guantanamo and Cienfuegos.

The 14 provinces each had a system to transmit their provincial program to all their territory.

As a conclusion to this radiobroadcasting aspect of communications, we can say that the general quality of all the service improved appreciably and the basic technical conditions were created so that in the successive stages of development the programs of national coverage would have the same quality as they had in the capital of the country.

International Communications

Dealing with this other area of work, let us say at the beginning that the services of telephone, telegraph, radiobroadcasting, and generally any means of long-distance communications by electrical means between two or more countries, are international services.

To the overall means of communications, such as submarine cables across the seas and oceans and communications satellites, are joined the national systems to make up among them the world communications network, these being the means whereby traffic of these services is moved.

When the revolution triumphed in 1959, the international services of the country were handled through the United States and the two means available for it were a submarine cable with a capability for 24 telephone channels and a microwave link using the mode known as "tropospheric scatter," with a capability of 36 telephone channels and one video channel occasionally, the latter being used at the expense of a reduction in quality of the telephone channels. Economic relationships established before the operation of those means were such that the loss in foreign credits for that purpose, and other obvious reasons, led to the establishment of other means such as short-wave links.

These links were established with 13 countries for telegraphic services and were of extraordinary usefulness until 1975 when the Caribe earth station of the Intersputnik system was put into operation. This system has a capability of 24 telephone channels and one television channel with socialist countries.

As services were consolidated by means of the space system, short-wave links were abolished or placed in reserve because of their inferior quality.

During the 5-year period about to end, two important international events were held in Cuba: the Eleventh World Youth and Student Festival and the Sixth Summit Meeting of Nonaligned Countries. Because of their nature, they required international communications facilities, which added and adapted to the future plans for these services, led to the significant increase achieved in this period. We shall make a short review of them.

The capability of the Caribe earth station was increased from 24 to 60 telephone channels. At the same time, it began to operate permanently with geostationary satellites, avoiding the four daily inoperative periods to which the system was subjected during the changes in satellites in elliptical orbit. This was an important advance in this link system.

Another earth station near the previous one was installed for operation of the Intelsat system. It has 24 telephone and one television channels.

The link capability with Jamaica was increased from two to 24 telephone channels.

An international automatic exchange with a capacity of 120 lines was installed.

The sum total of these new capabilities meant a considerable increase because there was an increase of from 93 telephone and one television channel in 1975, to three channels [as published], which meant the establishment of new direct relationships with several more countries, and the way to reach others was made possible without having to be relayed through other nations, thus deriving economic benefits.

Together with the increase in capabilities, important changes in the methods of operating these services were accomplished, for example: The automation of international telex through four international automatic communications centers located in other countries. This allowed any user of our national network to dial directly any of the 124 countries in the world having this automatic service. These facilities increased the capabilities of telegraph channels from 16 in 1975, to 64 in the 3-year period.

International telephone service began to operate in semiautomatic form for outgoing traffic (from Cuba abroad) to the more than 80 countries which had the facilities for it, significantly reducing the waiting time in this service. This also took place in incoming traffic from many countries, but automatically, which had these facilities.

These facilities were obtained, increasing direct telephone links between Cuba and other countries from 10 in 1975, to 17 during the 3-year period.

Finally, with respect to international communications, let us say that our Caribbean island has enough facilities to establish television links with more than 100 countries when necessary.

Postal Service and Telegraph

On this subject, which also includes distribution of the press and times of delivery, we hope to write an article soon, given the amount of information available.

We do want to say with respect to the efficiency of the postal service from 1975 to 1979, that there were no significant improvements because times of delay in handling correspondence remained almost at the levels of 1975.

The various factors which have contributed to this situation are more or less problems of operational discipline as well as supervisor laxity, low rate of development with respect to the rest of the communications branch in our country, organizational shortcomings, difficulties with the labor force and in the training of skilled personnel. Also present are difficulties with personal and other transportation.

In 1980, although the situation mentioned above persists, there has been some improvement in the quality of that service, which tends to approach the levels planned.

With respect to telegraph, we wish to state that since 1978 some recovery has been made, not all that is necessary, of course. As a negative example we cite the fact that in 1979 approximately 700,000 telegrams were delivered with delays of more than 5 hours.

With respect to messenger service, the most outstanding negative facts are shortage of messengers and the existence of a system of incentive which does not guarantee quality standards or the permanence of the man in the job.

Press Distribution

There has been a constant increase in the distribution of national magazines and weeklies since 1976 due to the increases in copies printed, assimilation of the distribution formerly made by some publishers and the appearance of new publications.

The quality goal for the present 5-year period establishes that 85 percent of the morning newspapers must be distributed by 1300. The goal has been met, although there was a decline in 1979 caused, among other things, by the temporary closing of the Camaguey and Guantanamo airports, cancellations and changes in schedules of Cubana de Aviacion flights, late publication by some publishers and the closing for nearly a month of the Jose Marti Airport due to Hurricane Frederick.

During that time, the press of the eastern provinces and Camaguey was taken by highway to the latter and from there by light aircraft to each of the provinces mentioned.

We also wish to add that all direct distribution made by some publishers was taken over by the Ministry of Communications.

Elsewhere, the creation of a commercial network of newsstands specializing in the sale of newspapers and magazines has greatly improved the facilities for acquisition by the population, although it is still not enough to satisfy that need completely.

At this time, work is going on in developing another type of newsstand, using less costly materials than lumber. This is a prefabricated prototype, which allows an increase in their production. It is expected that the next 5-year period will end with the construction of 1,000 newsstands and establishments for the sale of the press.

National Telex

This system is one of the main means for the exchange of information between the agencies of the economy, as well between the political and mass organizations. It is the first step in the development of the public network for the transmission of information.

The telex system began to operate in 1964 in the City of Havana with 110 lines, rapidly spreading to the rest of the country. Thus we see that in 1972 the telex system had 800 lines installed and 430 subscribers connected to the network. When the First Party Congress was held, it consisted of 14 automatic exchanges scattered throughout national territory. It already had 1,380 lines, of which 700 were in operation.

We can also report that the telex network will continue to grow and it is expected that by the end of 1980 only 3,660 of the 4,220 lines planned will be installed, since Santa Clara and Camaguey will not have the buildings required (now under construction) until the end of this year. Around 1,941 of these lines were in operation, which means there are 195 subscribers per million inhabitants, a ratio lower than the 333 per million forecast. This was due primarily to nondelivery of telegraph multiplex equipment by the usual suppliers which meant they had to be acquired elsewhere, with the subsequent delay since it could not be obtained in what is left of the year.

Data Transmission

Parallel with the national telex system, and in experimental form, a transmission network is being installed in coordination with the Ministry of the Sugar Industry for obtaining daily reports on the harvest. A pilot plan, which includes the interconnection of the sugarmills in Cienfuegos Province with the computer center installed in the capital of that province, has been prepared.

It is the intention of the Ministry of Communications to study and develop a national public data transmission network. The old State Science and Technology Committee included that study as a principal state problem for the 1976-1980 period, calling the study which consisted of six subjects the PPE-022-Data Transmission.

Within the framework of the plan of this PPE, several pieces of equipment have been developed with satisfactory results.

With respect to the connection between the computer centers, a large investment is being made, which consists, as we said at the beginning, of the installation and placing in operation of the coaxial system with the help of the Soviet Union. This will allow the availability of high quality links for this purpose.

This is the end of this picture, highly summarized, of the main areas of developing and providing services in the communications branch, so important in economic, political and social relationships, during the 5-year period about to end.

8908

CSO: 3010

MINIL BEGINS DECENTRALIZED FINANCING OF LOCAL OPERATIONS

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Jose Norniella]

[Text] MINIL [Ministry of Light Industry] and all its enterprises and budgeted units will begin experimentally to finance investments with their own resources on 1 January 1981.

This experiment starts a very important process of decentralized investment to improve the mechanisms of the SDPE [Economic Management and Planning System] by involving the management of the enterprises in the financing of their investments.

Financing investments with its own resources means that MINIL, as the central organization, and all its economic entities will use the resources that they create in a given period of time as new sources to pay for the work that the construction enterprises do for them. These new sources are the sale of idle basic means (not to be confused with idle inventories which is another thing) and amortization discounts for repairs.

The state budget will be used only as a complement when the created resources are not sufficient to finance the investment.

The sale of idle basic means as a source of financing will not be accumulative; that is, these resources will be used to the degree they are needed. What is not spent must be contributed to the state budget. The amortization discounts will also be used as a source of financing. The surplus will be contributed to the superior organization--in this case, MINIL.

Planning of the investment financing will be done quarterly. There will never be immobile financial resources in the enterprises. The superior organization will centralize surplus resources and distribute them to the direct investors that need them because their payments exceed these financing sources.

Officials of the BNC [National Bank of Cuba] Investment Department gave a seminar to all the enterprises and budgeted units of MINIL to explain in detail the principles that will govern this process and the form of accounting.

To solve problems, the BNC has taken measures to facilitate the use of simple credit when a direct investor does not have immediate resources to pay the builder.

This measure will prevent a possible increase in nonpayments and will force the enterprises to worry about their finances.

The direct investors will not have to suffer the "pain" of telling the builder that they do not have money to pay. However, if they do not learn to develop under the conditions of economic calculation, they will suffer the "pain" of having to pay interest on the credit and the even greater "pain" of informing the workers that the economic stimulation funds of the enterprise have been reduced or do not exist because of lack of discipline and irresponsibility in the financial management of the enterprise.

This experiment at MINIL to finance investments with its own resources responds to an investment policy initiated this year in fulfillment of one of the economic guidelines of the 1981-85 5-year period: "To finance part of the centralized investments of the ministries with profits from their own enterprises."

This year very important changes have been introduced in this sector. One of them is the delimitation of financial and investment plans. Another is the use of provincial and municipal budgets to finance local investments.

7717

CSO: 3010

MINAL MINISTER DISCUSSES AVAILABILITY OF FOODSTUFFS

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 28 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Ramon Alberto Bendoyro]

[Text] Alejandro Roca, minister of the food industry, answered 18 questions asked by a panel of journalists during the most recent broadcast of the Public Information program on Channel 6 Television.

He answered the first question, saying that milk production and processing will increase in the next 5-year period. The industry has taken positive steps for development during these years and will continue during the coming period with the construction of new installations in Las Tunas, Guantanamo, Cienfuegos and the Isle of Youth.

As to rice, he reported that its production will also increase and the industry has adequate drying and milling capacity although it will be necessary to transfer some installations to Vertientes, Sancti Spiritus and Granma to increase drying capacity in those provinces.

He emphasized that the investment program in the meat industry will culminate in the coming years. This will permit industrialization and insure planned delivery.

Referring to canning, he said that the industry is prepared to process the increases produced in the beginning years of the next 5-year period. The conditions are right for increasing the assortment. He added that there is the capacity to process 200,000 tons of tomatoes in 100 to 120 days. However, it will receive some 120,000 tons next year which will satisfy the demand.

He emphasized that the same situation exists for guavas and mangoes since they are processed in the same factories as tomatoes. There is a problem with some regional shortages so increased capacity is planned in Santiago de Cuba, Villa Clara and Camaguey. This will fulfill the plans in those provinces.

He explained that a similar process occurs in the citrus industry where the capacity is 50,000 tons. The construction of a complex for 100,000 is planned for Jaguey and for Ciego de Avila.

In tobacco, one frequently questioned aspect is the quality of cigarettes. The minister said that the quality is seriously affected by the incorporation of

50-percent imported tobacco because of losses from blue mold. Uniformity has not been achieved in the mixture.

He added that the imported tobacco is characterized by a very fat central vein (stick). The existing machines cannot always extract them. In other countries, these varieties are processed and the stick is not noticeable in the cigarettes because they have expensive machines that homogenize (grind) it and include it in the cigarette without hurting the quality.

Roca said that 5,000 caballerias of tobacco would be sown for the next harvest and there are chemical products to fight blue mold. He added that the situation will not be solved until October 1981 since the results of the harvest will not be known until then.

The minister reported that the quality of beer had benefited from a series of measures to eliminate the presence of foreign objects. Nevertheless, he made the exception that there is unjustifiable negligence in places like the Miguel Oramas enterprise (Polar) where the leaders did not act responsibly. About 1,000 cases of poor quality beer were distributed to the people. Four of the leaders have been replaced and must make restitution.

Concerning the increased production of beer and malt, he said that 29 million cases of the first and 2.8 million cases of the second will be processed this year but this is not enough. To alleviate the shortage, investments totaling 65 million pesos have been planned to modernize the breweries and to build a new one in Camaguey.

Milk

Concerning imports of powdered milk, he said that our country has imported more than 500,000 tons of powdered milk--more than 5 billion liters--in the past 10 years. He explained that a ton cost \$100, \$600 and \$1,000. Therefore, in the next 5-year period, part of the national milk production will be used to replace some of these imports.

He discussed the price of 80 centavos per liter and stated that the cost of imported powdered milk is high. The state subsidizes evaporated and condensed milk and it costs less than its production cost. Also milk will still be sold on the free market next year.

He talked about the variety of ice cream. There are problems because of a shortage of imported cardboard. This is being solved with the production of other types of packaging in the factories of light industry. He added that the shutdown of the dairy complexes in Havana and Bayamo was also an influence. Their refrigerators are being rebuilt. They have the greatest possibilities for producing the scoops, small containers, liters and half-liters.

He stated that the bulk of the production fell to old factories and the Escambray dairy complex. There are plans to buy equipment in the Soviet Union in the next 5-year period to increase the supply.

A question about bread quality was answered by the minister, pointing out that the people's government inherited certain problems. It has resolved some like production in Camaguey. He said that there are objective factors like a double shift in the bakeries but only one shift in distribution, packaging and the poor condition of bakeries which decreased productive capacity although there was increased consumption.

He spoke of negligence in using the ingredients of the recipes, lack of compliance in processes and poor management by local administrations in obtaining the means with which the bakers work.

As to matches, he reported that production will be fulfilled through stabilization and increased quality. In the next 5-year period, a factory will be built in Bayamo.

The minister explained that, to guarantee the supply of meat to the people without affecting the number of cows needed to maintain the production of fresh milk, more than 100,000 tons of chicken have been imported in the last 7 years. There will be small increases in the production of beef, pork and canned meat.

The minister indicated that some investments will be completed in the meat industry which will permit better exploitation of meat, especially by-products and canned meat.

In confections, the minister announced the problems of transporting cans to the interior of the country. The solution is to build a factory complex in Pinar del Rio, Camaguey, Havana and Banes. A temporary solution is to transport it in plastic bags.

As to prospects for expanding the production of canned soup and vegetables, the minister said that this year 6 million cans will be produced. This is inadequate because there are problems with tin plate, installations and raw materials. He also reported that there was an agreement with Bulgaria to construct a complex in the next 5-year period.

There was an improvement in soft drinks due to new investments in some provinces, according to Roca. Some of them are being put into operation now. There are new varieties that can be obtained only in the new factories because of their technological process.

The replacement of bottling was analyzed by the minister. He indicated that the objective is to deliver filled bottles throughout the country without needing empty bottles by putting a price on the bottle.

He said that the system of purchasing bottles for liquor, wine and beer has recovered 43 million bottles. A higher figure is expected next year.

He stated that there is no tradition of wine consumption in Cuba. However, an increase in variety has been stimulated. For example, a factory in Havana produces papaya and orange wine; Ciego de Avila will soon have another factory to produce pineapple wine. Other citrus wines can be developed.

Concerning the demand for pasta, the minister agreed to adapt the assortment to what the people need. With the start-up of a factory in Santiago de Cuba, this can

become reality. This year 12,000 tons more will be produced than last year. The distribution and assortment are complements to satisfy the demand.

Labeling was the last topic covered by the minister of the food industry. He emphasized that the most important thing is the link between the product, the brand and the prestige it acquires through its quality. In this sense, the biggest problems are in beer, malt and soft drinks. He said we need larger installations and more paper for the labels; this will be a future reality. He stated that the brand will be lithographed on the plate; this can be done in the Sancti Spiritus factory which is being assembled and will begin to operate next year.

Because of the time stipulated for the program, JUVENTUD REBELDE will publish the remaining responses in its Public Information section as it has done in the past.

7717

CSO: 3010

NEW SUGARCANE PLANTING TECHNIQUES EXPLAINED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 3 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Nelson Garcia Santos]

[Text] In his speech closing the Sixteenth Congress of the Sugarworkers Union, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro pointed out the positive experiences of Villa Clara in the application of the system of planting cane in beds or ridges and he urged the rest of the provinces of the nation to take those results into consideration because of the benefits that may result for sugar production.

For this reason JUVENTUD REBELDE thought it proper to interview Victor Garcia, chief of the Agricultural Section of the Ministry of the Sugar Industry in Villa Clara, so that he could explain what the method is about, its advantages and how up to now it has been shown that its use in low zones (with little drainage) is the most logical for obtaining good sugarcane germination.

So that the reader may have a good idea of what planting in ridges has meant for the province, we shall provide the following information.

In spring planting this year, which amounted to more than 2,500 caballerias, only 38 were lost. The planting on the northern coast of 800 caballerias, using the aforementioned method was of decisive influence in those results. Last year losses amounted to 40 percent, while the rest of the area planted had problems in the germination process.

"It is necessary to point out that together with the introduction of the new method, the application of good cultivation practices (weeding, fertilizing and cultivation) and the proper preparation of the land and selection of seed was also decisive."

Victor Garcia explains to us that "the planting in ridges is not a new idea. It is being done by countries which have soil with poor drainage such as Nigeria and other African nations, Louisiana in the United States and the Lesser Antilles. It was even recommended for Cuba by specialists Bent and Allison as far back as 1928."

He said that Villa Clara adopted the principle of this method but it was adapted to the specific conditions of our soils and changes have been made in it with respect to the size of the ridge, which in addition to yielding excellent results, shows the creative initiative of our technicians.

Planting in ridges means raising the level of the soil by 30 centimeters for the purpose of increasing the effective depth of the soil. It helps the cane roots to develop broadly, since that height allows water (either rain or irrigation) to run off quickly and excessive moisture will not affect the germination of the seed.

This variation in the planting system (the normal method is to plant below the level of the ground), which is only advisable for land with poor drainage, a flat surface and irrigation (raising of the surface in ridges causes an even greater drying of the soil during droughts), allows better external and internal drainage of the soil and makes possible the application of suitable irrigation.

It also improves the physical conditions of the soil profile, helps germination, growth and sprouting of sugarcane, facilitates cultivation activities (by providing a better runoff of water it prevents flooding by rain or irrigation), extends the planting period and contributes to the mechanization of the harvest.

The Villa Clara technicians have resolved a difficult problem, which for years has been affecting the northern coast of the province, through the use of that planting method. The problem, in a large sugarcane area of more than 4,000 caballerias, was that of a thin stand of cane due to poor germination caused by excessive retention of moisture in that soil.

The results obtained show how correct the implantation of that system has been, a system which will continue to be improved through studies being made to improve the techniques of preparing the soil, as well as the leveling of the soil and other aspects related to the crop.

8908

CSO: 3010

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES ON ISLE OF YOUTH REPORTED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 31 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Rosa Solsona and Marcos Llanos]

[Text] There among the lemon, orange and grapefruit trees of the Isle of Youth, the students of tens of schools are making a daily reality of the principle of combining study with work.

However, this is not a matter of students mobilizing systematically toward an area of work, remaining there a certain time and even performing some work. What is being sought is for the young people to learn exactly the formative objectives being pursued and the specific activity to be accomplished.

To accomplish it, they must leave at the scheduled time for the assigned place, have a knowledge of work and have the necessary tools; for example, if a machete has to be used, it should be of the right size, its blade of the proper material; it should not weigh too much and it should be sharp.

The work of organizing and planning the students' productive activity is complex. In this work the person responsible for the lot, the camp counselors, the production subdirector, teachers and members of the management council of the camp all take part directly. All know that it is necessary to measure compliance with quotas and to inform the student of the scope and value of the work performed.

A Survey

There are 53 farm work schools on the Isle of Youth with more than 500 students each. It is, therefore, an ideal place to investigate how work is organized for a large mass of students and, particularly, to observe how the essential objective is attained, the objective of productive work truly contributing to the communist formation of the young.

On occasions we have heard the opinions of some students on quotas; that they are high, that sometimes they cannot be reached. However, this problem does not seem to affect the boys and girls of the special municipality.

"We reach quotas without great problems. Only in some cases, when there are many weeds, do we have a little more work, but that does not happen every day," declare the active students of the IPUEC [Preuniversity Farming and Academic Institute] Viet Nam Heroico.

They are not the only ones to speak this way; the Pinar del Rio students of the 14 de Junio IPUEC, the Oriente students of the Orestes Moreno IPUEC and the young Mozambicans from the Eduardo Modlane ESSEC [Basic Secondary Farm School] also say they can meet the established quotas. Everything seems to indicate a better organization of a socially useful activity in this zone of the country.

Scheduling of Work For Each Student

Every 15 days a meeting is held in which the chiefs of lots of the citrus-growing district in which the school is located, production subdirectors of the centers, the chief of productive work of the municipal directorate of education and the representative at that level of the Citrus Enterprise of the Isle of Youth, all participate.

The reporters of JUVENTUD REBELDE attended a meeting of this type at the beginning of October at the Hendrick Witbooi ESSEC.

The agricultural representative, Osvaldo Armas Rodriguez and Ismael Luis Hernandez, the representative of the Ministry of Education, discussed the peculiarities of the plan to be put into effect in the next two-week period with the lot chiefs.

The great concern of both bodies is to achieve an exact and coordinated scheduling so that each student will have work during three hours every day and that he have tools which are in a good condition.

War Against Idle Time

The Agricultural Enterprise instructs the districts to schedule all tasks so as to take good care of citrus trees. However it is guided by economic factors. Sometimes there is a period of waiting so that the weeds will grow higher (this does not affect the tree) so that the chopping of weeds can be done more gainfully. This results in the students not having any work for some days.

In turn, the Ministry of Education insists that there cannot be a road without drainage ditches, an unpruned tree or high weeds. "We should be able to play marbles under the citrus trees."

There is a Work Agreement between the Directorate of Education and the Agricultural Delegation on the Isle of Youth in which it is stipulated: "The Citrus and Miscellaneous Crop Enterprises, or in their stead the districts and the farm schools, through the lot chief and the production subdirector will prepare work schedules every 15 days."

As can be seen, there exists a basic agreement between the controlling agencies (Agriculture and Education) in which it is stipulated that the work program shall be prepared through a proper combination of the interests of the enterprises and the school.

The objective here is to impose, above any other consideration, the formative aspect of work in this type of center and the idea that profit be subordinated to this principle. In other words, a lot chief must think that his work contributes directly to the education of the young who work in his area, and that this is more important than the results obtained from it in terms of values.

If the quota is attained, if safety measures are used and time is used properly, if the student sees the results of his work, educational work has been performed.

Safety and Work Methods

Safety provisions for the harvesting of citrus fruits stipulate that a ladder must be used. This insures that the young person will not fall from the tree. The enterprise has ladders but some groups of students prefer to work without them "Because that way we do not have to move them from one tree to the next," they say.

Here we have an example of the role that should be played by the counselors and lot chiefs as work organizers and as educators of youth. They must insist and demand the use of ladders. They must be persuasive and explain the reasons why this safety measure must be used.

A Great Harvesting Force

"Without the students the enormous citrus groves could not be harvested or cultivated," says Osvaldo Armas, representative of the Agricultural Enterprise. He also says that the students generally make efforts to perform the productive task and if it is organized, they do it efficiently.

He says that the students from Oriente are very hard-working and he adds: "The Cristobal Labra ESBE of Havana students and others of students from Pinar del Rio, have a well-deserved fame for being hard-working. The Vanguardia IPUEC of Havana has begun in excellent form this school year."

On the participation of teachers in agricultural work, Jose Echevarria, chief of one of the agricultural districts, believes that it has increased this school year, which makes it possible for the educational aspect of work to be strengthened.

It is more difficult to supervise the productive activity of the student than his educational activity because camp personnel in the field are few. That is why the active presence of the teacher in the fields is decisive for transmitting a lesson, pointing out a detail or for calling attention to work which is not being done with quality and organization.

Ismael Luis, chief of the Productive Work Department on the Isle of Youth, believes the students now work better than ever and that is why there are good results. On the other hand, he says that emulation existing in the schools and among them is the driving force behind activities. Each school is evaluated and methods for assessing the group (brigade or individual) are now being perfected.

A Productivity Committee exists in each school, each of them headed by the director of the school and consisting of the production subdirector, the UJC [Union of Young Communists] secretary, the SNTEC [National Union of Education and Cultural Workers] secretary, the chief of the lot, and the senior leader of the FEEM [Federation of Middle School Students] or of the Jose Marti Pioneer Organization at that level. This committee analyzes the work performed every 15 days.

Work Remains To Be Done In the Educational Field

There are differences between the Agricultural Enterprise and the school, although they need each other. The latter is interested in having work scheduled every day and that tools be in good condition, in short, good working conditions.

The chief of the lot and the counselor have to become more aware that either they are also teachers or it is a matter of reaching a quota. From the educational point of view there is work to be done. However, a great result has been achieved with respect to productive work by the farm schools on the Isle of Youth.

Undoubtedly there are details to be refined, although the degree of organization and achievements are coming close to the objective pursued: Productive work must be a real part of the teaching-learning process.

B908

CSO: 3010

IMPORTANCE OF GUARD SERVICE EXPLAINED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 2 Nov 80 pp 4-7

[Article by Unit Service Section, General Staff: "A Combat Mission"]

[Text] Guard duty is performed in garrisons and military units of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] for the purpose of watching and defending the Battle Flag, the camps, the weapons depots, combat equipment, other equipment and military property as well as military government installations.

Because of the importance of this type of duty in peacetime also, it is believed that its performance is similar to the accomplishment of a combat mission which is why it required the strictest possible compliance on the part of personnel with all established rules, unalterable determination, and a high level of alertness and initiative. This is why, in line with legislation currently in force, violators of guard duty requirements bear a severe criminal or disciplinary responsibility.

This type of duty is carried out according to the requirements of the Regulations on Garrison and Guard Duty which spell out the organization, training, relief, execution, and supervision of guard duty, the internal regulations of the guard force, the weapons employment regulations, the system of access to facilities guarded and other aspects of this type of duty.

Responsibility for the organization, execution, and supervision of guard duty in garrisons and military units of the FAR rests upon the respective commanders of these units.

For this purpose, they determine which facilities must be watched and defended and with what forces; they prepare a chart for guard duty assignments, they draw up the duty station diagrams and note the specific locations of those stations, and they issue orders to the commanders and other members of the guard.

The Regulations establish that personnel be drawn from one and the same minor unit, that guards be relieved every 24 hours and that the same

military personnel must not be assigned to further guard duty until at least 24 hours have elapsed since the time they were relieved.

Assignments must be communicated in writing to the minor unit 5 or 6 days before the start of the new month with a view to adequate planning and correct training of personnel who will be carrying out this assignment. No less than 10 days prior to the start of the new month, the military unit which participates in garrison guard duty gets the extracts for the designation of personnel to go on guard duty, the guard post location diagrams, the duty station charts, and the instructions for the commanders.

Next, 3 days before it goes on garrison or interior guard duty, the minor unit must receive, from the chief of staff, the diagrams for the locations of the guard duty stations, the duty station charts, and the instructions for the commanders which will be used for the training of personnel who will put in this type of duty; these documents are then returned to the military unit's staff.

The guard is generally made up of the guard commander, his deputy, and the guard NCOs and the sentries. There is no specific need to appoint a deputy for the guard commander and in that case the deputy's functions are taken over by the senior guard NCO. Guard NCOs are so designated that each one of them will be responsible for all reliefs covering no more than five posts.

Personnel training for guard duty is a factor of the utmost importance and must include both theory and practice. The Regulations prohibit the assignment of new recruits to guard duty before they have taken the Military Oath or before they are correctly familiar with military duties.

Personnel must be selected in keeping with their level of training, conduct, and attitude of discipline when it comes to rendering this kind of service.

The best soldiers are assigned to the most important guard posts and they must be selected by order of the military unit commander for the period of training.

In selecting personnel, the minor unit commander will analyze personnel performance in the light of political work and will get together with the Secretary of the UJC [Union of Young Communists]; only then will the sergeant-major reveal the names during night-time inspection.

The garrison commanders and chiefs of staff play a decisive role in the training of personnel for guard duty; they are obligated to help the minor unit commanders and they must not allow any simplifications of requirements spelled out in the Regulations.

Minor unit commanders (company and battalion commanders) are directly responsible for guard personnel training and have the obligation to hold training sessions personally. Besides, on the eve prior to going on duty and during times of individual study, military personnel must study the fundamental aspects of Regulations and the documents connected with guard duty. They must emphasize the particular aspects of guard duty performance at each post.

The political work of the minor unit must be designed to insure exemplary compliance with the assigned combat mission, devoting special attention to problems dealing with the guarding of each facility, discipline while on guard duty, exemplary discharge of obligations by each member of the guard and use of arms.

Before going on duty with the personnel, a practical training session is organized in an area specially prepared for this purpose. It includes the following: Training for loading and unloading arms as well as the various operations which the sentry may perform at his post (repelling an attack, use of weapons, fire-fighting, etc.); very detailed study--using models--of the characteristics of his post and its boundaries; location and employment of means of communication, signals, and fire alarms; study of the precepts of the Regulations in this respect; checking on the knowledge of all members of the guard, especially the commander, the guard NCOs and the sentries.

The guard training area is a sector of terrain which includes the reproduction of the facilities to be guarded (posts); a place for loading and unloading weapons, a fire-fighting station, trenches, as well as means for signaling and communication.

The class should last no more than 1 hour and 30 minutes and of that time 30 minutes must be set aside for theoretical training and for checking on the knowledge of personnel; the rest must be taken up by practical training. The practical training class consists of the following points:

Training in repelling an attack against the guard post (under the direction of the guard commander);

Weapons employment procedure (under the direction of the deputy guard commander);

Loading and unloading weapons (under the direction of a guard NCO);

Fire-fighting (under the direction of a guard NCO).

The company's CO will direct and generally supervise the class.

The formation and inspection of the guard is a solemn moment. It consists in checking on their readiness to perform guard duty, the

subordination of guard personnel to the individuals indicated in Article 113 of the Garrison and Guard Duty Regulations, and the authorization of the release of outgoing guards. This should not last more than 40 minutes.

Just 15 minutes prior to the formation and inspection, the members of the guard must be ready and must be under the control of their respective commanders (Article 143).

Training of personnel for guard duty does not terminate prior to the relief but on the contrary continues throughout guard duty, before each relief, during standby duty, etc.

During the period of training, the deputy commander of the minor unit in charge of political work will for this purpose appoint the UJC actif generally consisting of one organizer, one editor, and the agitators in order to develop political-educational work among personnel under the direction of the guard commander.

The plan for this activity includes talks, political briefings, reading of press articles dealing with guard duty, and study of guard regulations as well as the feats achieved by the sentries and the acts of heroism performed by members of the FAR. The commander will organize competition and selection of the most outstanding members of the guard.

Inspection of guard duty performed by sentries in particular and by the guard in general constitutes another decisive aspect in guaranteeing exemplary accomplishment of the combat mission assigned to the minor unit.

This is why the Garrison and Guard Duty Regulations provide the right and obligation to check on the guard, in addition to the individuals who are members of the guard, and this obligation must be discharged by all direct commanders of personnel involved in this mission; the commanders must make sure that the guard is checked out during all intervals between reliefs and that the person conducting the inspection will note in the guard post book any deficiencies detected; these reports must then be signed; the information is then taken into account when the summary report is prepared in the minor unit after the relief.

This summary is furthermore based on the observations of the guard commander concerning the type of guard duty performance rendered and the summary must mention the most outstanding members of the guard.

In conclusion, the commander of the UM [military unit] is informed by the chief of staff and by the officer of the guard concerning the results of guard duty performance, he analyzes the guard post book and orders measures that must be taken to correct deficiencies detected and to improve the guarding and defense of military installations.

This work done by commanders and staffs in an efficient manner will guarantee that the combat mission is accomplished satisfactorily.

The sentry is an inviolable person. His inviolability consists of the following:

Special protection--by law--of his rights and personal integrity;

Subordination to strictly specified persons: Guard commander, deputy guard commander;

Obligation of all persons unconditionally to comply with the demands of the sentries having to do with guard duty performance;

Right to make use of arms in cases spelled out in the Regulations.

The performance of guard duty signifies the accomplishment of a combat mission and demands of guard personnel the strictest compliance with all provisions in the Regulations plus unalterable determination and a high level of alertness.

Violators of guard duty regulations bear a severe disciplinary or criminal responsibility.

5058

CSO: 3010

NEW REGULATIONS ON DIRECT HIRE OF EMPLOYEES TAKE EFFECT

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 1 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Juan Varela Perez]

[Text] As of today, 1 November, direct hiring of the labor force will begin except in Havana Province where it will take effect later.

The execution of this measure means a major change in the mechanisms of placement and distribution of the work force.

Speaking on this topic to the delegates to the 16th Sugar Congress, Joaquin Benavides, minister president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security, stated: "It is important that it be understood by all the workers that signing individual contracts does not mean and cannot mean that the rights of the workers will be violated."

He explained that the decree law that establishes individual labor contracts indicates very clearly that, when the contracts are signed, the conditions existing at the time of signing must be respected.

The minister explained: "It is also established that when the contracts are signed, it is necessary to respect all existing legislation. Contracts that are signed which contain clauses that violate the legislation--that is, that hurt the workers or the economy--will not be legal."

Joaquin Benavides said that direct hiring of the work force is an indispensable mechanism for the application of the Economic Management and Planning System.

He emphasized: "With the present mechanisms of centralized distribution of the work force, it is impossible to fully develop economic calculation."

He explained that centralized placement of the work force does not encourage responsibility in the enterprises for efficient use of their human resources. It gives the enterprises the feeling that the labor problem has to be solved by someone else.

He added that it also does not create the awareness in the management of the enterprises that it is necessary to provide good conditions so that the workers want to stay at that enterprise.

In his explanation, the minister president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security indicated: "The centralized mechanisms that we have had until now made it very difficult for a worker to transfer to another place if the enterprise did not agree to that request. Direct hiring gives management the opportunity to select its work force but, at the same time, gives the worker the opportunity to select the enterprise where he wants to work. It is a mechanism that reconciles the interests of the worker with those of the enterprise."

7717

CSO: 3010

PORT, TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING FOR SEPTEMBER NOTED

Havana GRAMMA in Spanish 6 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Emilio del Barrio Menendez]

[Text] In the ports sector and in the rest of the categories of the chain being completed in transportation and warehousing for the domestic economy, September ended throughout the country on a positive trend: the monthly average since June of over 700,000 tons unladed was maintained. Cargo unladed exceeded arrivals by 96,000 tons and extraction and reception exceeded unladings by 39,000 tons.

As the result of the month's work, the volume of merchandise afloat as of 30 September had decreased 267,000 tons; and warehousing in the ports had decreased by 250,000 tons. These immobilized tonnages are very close to the parameters considered normal for the current import plan, which permits us to say that, from this standpoint, the emergency port situation will soon be ended.

During September, from the port standpoint, the Nuevitas maritime terminal was outstanding. Its men made up lost time and with their productivity and efficiency are reminding the rest of the country that they can always be counted upon.

Mariel, Matanzas and Santiago de Cuba have also done meritorious work, as have the transportation personnel and warehousemen of the domestic economy of the country, although we must continue to point out the work done in Pinar del Rio, Las Tunas and Granma, in general, and the workers who have reduced to almost unprecedented levels the inventories of the Havana maritime terminals.

The positive trend now being observed is the result of the combined efforts of port and transportation personnel and warehouse workers of the domestic economy which permitted the unlading of 2,831,000 tons of merchandise during the June-September 4-month period, for an average 707,000 tons per month. The tonnage delivered to the domestic economy exceeded unladings by 50,000 tons.

However, not only this was accomplished, which is a very important achievement, but also port management gained in economic efficiency: in the June-August period, there was a 1 centavo reduction in the per peso cost of production, compared to the previous 5 months of the year. The wage-production ratio improved 7.1 percent, while the per ton cost experienced in that quarter was 22 centavos lower, compared to the January-May period and 38 centavos compared to 1979.

With respect to productivity, there was an increase of 9.6 percent in the first 8 months of the year compared to 1979; and the average wage increased only 1.9 percent.

As the result of all the work performed in previous months, in September it was noted that there was the start of a descending curve in payments for demurrage in all the country's ports operated by the Union of Port Enterprises, since the negative balance was lower than that experienced in prior months.

There are many ports, such as Santiago de Cuba, Cienfuegos, Matanzas, Isabela, Casilda, Puerto Padre, Manati and Guantanamo, in which difference between what is paid for demurrage and what is taken in for prompt dispatch was entirely favorable.

At present, the conditions are right to permit the month of October to end with a favorable balance in all of the country's maritime terminals operated by the Union of Port Enterprises; however, in order to accomplish this, on the basis of forecasts of arrivals and timely distribution, the effort maintained up to now must be sustained. There must be greater firmness in the meeting of adopted standards, in control and in effective performance by and among all the factors involved in the circulatory stream of the national economy, from the smallest port to the most modest of the warehouses of the domestic economy, like the mobilization of all the workers in the port-transportation-domestic economy workers up to now.

October should successfully initiate the last quarter of the year.

8143

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

DIRECT TELEPHONE SERVICE--Bayamo (AIN)--Direct telephone communication between this city and Santiago de Cuba has been established via long distance dialing equipment as a tribute from workers of the sector to the Party's Second Congress. As the result of work performed during the last 3 years, the Granma capital now has the same systems of hookup with the rest of its municipalities and with Havana City. In this stage 164 km of telephone and telegraph lines were strung which hooked up to the territory. Seventy-four km of these telephone lines were strung for local service. [Text] [Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p 2] 8143

NATIONAL HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION--Candelaria (AIN)--The Havana-Soroa 64-km section of the National Highway has been completely paved, while work was done simultaneously on four bridges, two of which will be finished this year. From the Mediodia Highway to the city of Pinar del Rio, the roadway will total 158 km, while the network for the whole country will be 1,023 km. Highway Engineer Jesus Gomez, deputy technical director of the Engineering Projects Construction Enterprise No. 2 of Pinar del Rio, has reported that in 1980 it is expected that an additional 2 km will be paved and that the bridges over the Santo Domingo River and the overpass of the Soroa highway will be completed. Construction work was started in April 1968; and its total cost will be approximately 94,500,000 pesos, with nearly 31 million pesos having been invested to date. Work is also being done on the Hondo and Guama Rivers while grading is being done prior to paving. This highway will have a four-lane section, two in each direction, for a total width of 27 meters, making it possible for a flow of 7,000 automobiles per day at speeds of 120 km per hour. Each lane will be 3.75 meters wider than those available on the Central Highway. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 2 Oct 80, p 3] 8143

CSO: 3010

AMNLAE CELEBRATES THIRD ANNIVERSARY

Greater Participation Demanded

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Sep 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] The Luisa Amanda Espinoza Association of Nicaraguan Women (AMNLAE) demanded from our leadership that women be given greater participation in national politics during the historic commemoration of the third anniversary of the organization, held yesterday morning at the Espana stadium.

Comrade Gloria Carrion, of the AMNLAE Executive Committee General Secretariat, said that up to now this organization has been entrusted with organizing events which, although important, do not involve efforts of a serious political nature.

Present at the celebration were: the leader of the revolution Victor Tirado Lopez; guerrilla leader Omar Cabezas; Comrades Doris Tijerino Haslam and Gladys Baez, mothers of Sandinist heroes; and members of local and foreign mass organizations.

Comrade Carrion pointed out the need for the problem of women to be made known and studied within the Sandinist People's Army.

Comrade Doris Tijerino Haslam stressed that in spite of the unquestionable victory of our leadership, the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front], women's participation in the revolution continues to be a big problem.

She observed that women have not been given the importance they deserve in this process. "It is men who have greater opportunities than women in the revolution. Women have been confined to working in the service areas, not the productive ones."

For his part, the leader of the revolution, Victor Tirado Lopez said regarding the concerns of AMNLAE, that he will support its proposals "because women's interests are intimately linked to those of the revolution."

He also invited women to discover the heroic landmarks in the revolutionary history of Nicaraguan women; bourgeois historians have distorted the facts regarding the role of women in the victory.

In the name of the Federation of Cuban Women, Haydee Villavicencia scored the acquittal by a Venezuelan military court of terrorists Orlando Bosch, Luis Posada (both Cuban "worms") and Hernan Ricardo Ricardo, who in 1976 sabotaged a Cuban airplane in which 73 persons died, among them an athletic team from the Socialist Island.

She also condemned the oppressive regimes of Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia, Argentina, El Salvador and Guatemala.

For her part, Yamilet Lopez, of the Alliance of Costa Rican Women, denounced the false human rights policies of President Rodrigo Carazo Odio.

The event was dedicated to mothers of Sandinist martyrs.

FSLN Salutes Women

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] The National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front greets with special revolutionary satisfaction the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Association of Nicaraguan Women on the occasion of the celebration of the third anniversary of its founding.

Throughout the history of the struggles of the Nicaraguan people for national independence, sovereignty and social liberation, the growing participation of women in carrying out various tasks represents an example and a victory of deep meaning and historic scope.

Summing up this tradition of struggle and representing clear progress in terms of quality, AMPRONAC [National Association of Women Concerned With the Nation's Problems] emerged as the organized expression of this participation and of the attainment of higher levels of awareness and devotion to the revolutionary cause. This was clearly shown during the people's war for the overthrow of the dictatorship and continues today, when AMNLAE represents the vanguard of Nicaraguan women fully committed to carrying out all the tasks demanded by the progress of the Sandinist People's Revolution.

In the literacy campaign, in the efforts for economic reactivation, in defense, in promotion of social organization, AMNLAE is present, as it is in all those efforts of the people to implement revolutionary victories, in the daily efforts of the working masses, in the building of the new society anticipated by Sandino and Fonseca, and for which Luisa Amanda, Maria Castil and Claudia Chamorro gave their lives.

National reconstruction presents greater challenges to us and demands many sacrifices. We want this greeting to AMNLAE--and through it to all Nicaraguan women fighters--to be both a recognition and an exhortation: a recognition for the great work carried out in these 3 years, and an exhortation to redouble efforts on behalf of the consolidation of the Sandinist People's Revolution which demands from women, as members of Sandino's people, greater participation and the attainment

of ever higher levels of awareness and political clarity. The revolution also demands the development and strengthening of their organization.

With the conviction that this third anniversary will be translated into new advances and new goals in the revolutionary commitments of AMNLAE, we end with fraternal greetings.

Free fatherland or death!

Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the FSLN National Leadership Political Committee.

11635

CSO: 3010

ACTS OF TREASON TO BE DEALT WITH HARSHLY, REVEALS SENATOR

Lima LA CRONICA in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] There will be no provisional freedom, nor conditional sentencing for perpetrators of acts of treason against the homeland, according to the bill Senator Javier Alva Orlandini will introduce to the Upper House. In such cases, imprisonment will be imposed.

The basics of the bill indicate that in various places in Peru, acts of sabotage have been committed which not only alarm the public but harm the national patrimony as well.

These violent deeds, the expository part of the bill points out, are obviously planned by antidemocratic, antisocial elements who endanger the lives and health of the people, cut off public communication, destroy property and various state offices' documentation.

According to the bill, these acts constitute treason against the homeland: the intentional destruction, total or partial, of roads, bridges, trains and their tracks, town water and sewage services, dams and agroindustrial installations.

Likewise established as the same crime are: the intentional destruction, total or partial, of electrical and thermal stations and their transmission lines, machinery and branch lines; fire stations, storage tanks and other installations for the production, distribution and sales of fuel and its derivatives; docks, piers and other navigation structures; telegraph, telephone, postal and like communications; public offices, buildings and their files, and vehicles owned by or for the use of the state.

Also considered acts of treason against the homeland: the destruction of machinery, equipment or other tools for newspapers, magazines, television and radio stations, and in general any act of sabotage against the patrimony of the Republic. The perpetrators of such crimes will be sentenced to imprisonment.

Ledesma: Laws in Force Sufficient

FOCEP [Student-Peasant-Worker Popular Front] Senator Dr Genaro Ledesma Izquieta strenuously denounced and condemned the terrorist acts of damage to public property that have been reported in various places around the country. Ledesma stated that this extortionist activity is a crime and should be punished by the laws in force.

Attacks against high tension posts and municipal buildings are a crime which should be strenuously censured.

He stressed, however, that he does not believe that these acts are provoked by truly revolutionary leftists. These methods are not the ones the people use to attain their demands. The POCEP senator said that he tends to favor the right wing.

"Terrorism is a typically counterrevolutionary attitude and thus I do not rule out the possibility that the ultraright might be involved, wanting to harden the government's hand against the left," he said.

Ledesma Izquieta, who went to Jorge Chavez International Airport to see off writer Miguel Scorza who was flying to Paris, said that terrorism only favors the right in the final outcome.

About the bill introduced by Senator Alva Orlandini to create a special law for the suppression of terrorism, Ledesma pointed out that within the Peruvian laws in force there are abundant articles which punish and sanction damage to public and private property.

He said that increasing this legislation with special laws would be irresponsible and counterproductive. "Among the terrorist acts in question are 20 attacks on Popular Action offices. Attacks on those places cannot be called treason against the homeland even though the owners are in the government," Ledesma averred.

Eguren Bresani Demands Drastic Sanctions

President of the Supreme Court Dr Alberto Eguren Bresani demanded the most drastic sanctions against those responsible for recent terrorist acts committed in various places around the country.

The terrorist attacks "should be sanctioned drastically," Dr Eguren Bresani said when his opinion was asked regarding the recent attacks.

Expressing his support for Senator Alva Orlandini's bill to the effect that it is necessary to pass laws against such acts by declaring the perpetrators "traitors against the homeland," the judge said that specific laws condemning terrorism should be passed.

He also said that recently in the Lima judicial district, 20 new hearing courts, 14 civil courts, 7 correctional courts and 2 civil halls have been created.

All of this was done to decongest the administration of justice, which has become very deteriorated in recent years because of the terrible slowness in hearing and settling legal cases.

11937
CSO: 3010

APRA: TERRORIST ACTS ENCOURAGE AUTHORITARIAN RULE

Terrorism Law Studied

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] While APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] leader Dr Luis Alberto Sanchez said yesterday that terrorist acts could bring about the return of a government of force, his colleague in the banking sector, Dr Alfonso Ramos Alva, not without beforehand condemning violent actions, said that his party considers the draft law which typifies perpetrators of acts of violence as "traitors to the Fatherland" to be inappropriate.

When interviewed briefly as he was leaving Congress, Dr Sanchez said that agitation "being stupid, is predictable because of the state of affairs and because of the permissiveness of the situation."

Intimating that the present economic crisis is behind this situation, he said, "It is inducing some persons to think about the return of a government of force." He described such a thing as "an absurdity."

For his part, Dr Ramos Alva, after reporting that next Monday there will be a joint meeting of the National Defense and Justice committees to review the above-mentioned draft law, said that the term "traitors to the Fatherland" is used in Article 235 of the constitution.

He explained that the term "traitor to the Fatherland," according to the constitution, is applied only in time of war and that the death penalty is applied to such traitors. He noted that in this respect the article states: "The death penalty will be applied only for treason against the Fatherland in the event of a foreign war."

Therefore, he said that attributing this expression to other situations would be "dangerous" and furthermore is not contemplated in the constitution. He clarified the fact that this did not mean they are in favor of terrorism but rather totally opposed to it, whether it be supported by the extreme right, left or center.

Therefore, he said that as a member of the Justice Committee he would propose in lieu of approving the draft legislation under discussion that the Criminal Code be changed to include a new crime, as a separate chapter, which would have the title of "Crime of Terrorism."

He said that it is more appropriate for terrorism to be punished by the Criminal Code rather than by a law to avoid distortion of the image of democracy which should be definitively institutionalized in the country. This, he added, is not to confuse democratic governments with military governments like that of Garcia Meza (Bolivia) who has already issued a decree law which declares "Bolivians traitors to the Fatherland."

After saying that terrorists should not even be called "human beings" because they endanger the lives of children and old people, he asserted that much thought should be given to this debate because bad authorities might mix honest politicians in violent actions. He said that there have been such cases in history.

'Sinchis' To Combat Terrorism

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] The intervention of "los Sinchis," an antirsubversive police group in Peru, has been requested by the prefect of Ayacucho, the department hardest hit by an escalation of terrorism in the count .

The prefect, Marcelo Cavero, confirmed the capture of 170 leftists during a roundup and the arrest of four others, with dynamite charges, fuses and detonators in their possession.

Cavero said that although after the roundup apparent calm exists in Ayacucho, the presence of "Los Sinchis" could prevent repetition of acts of violence such as those experienced in the region in the past few days.

The "Los Sinchis" group was established by the previous government of the current president, Fernando Belaunde, when in 1975 there was an upsurge of guerrillas in the central sierra of Peru. Its personnel received special training from American instructors for the antirsubversive fight.

In the meantime, leaders of the left have rejected draft legislation by the government which would label and punish those who commit acts of terrorism and sabotage as traitors to the Fatherland.

After stating that they condemn terrorism no matter what its political coloration may be, they said that they are also rejecting "the use of terrorism as a pretext for legalization of repression against the left."

Spokesmen for the left said that the law which "Popular Action" wants to have approved in parliament "is as draconian as the previous security law which was enacted by former dictator Manuel A. Odría" who governed Peru between 1948 and 1955.

Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa said that there is no justification for violence since the country has returned to democracy and reiterated that the government "will act with firmness and will bring to bear the full weight of the law" against those who attempt to create chaos and anarchy.

Invasions of Lands

The still unresolved problem of the invasion of the lands of cooperative enterprises by thousands of native villagers in Pasco Department is another critical front for President Fernando Belaunde's government.

Members of the cooperatives gave a new deadline of 48 hours, which expires tonight, Sunday, after which they will dislodge the invaders, in the event the police fail to do so.

According to reports from reliable sources, the bands in control of the lands have revolvers, rifles and dynamite.

A commission sent by the government is continuing to negotiate with the parties to reach a peaceful solution to the conflict created by the annexation of lands belonging to native communities by the cooperative enterprises which sprang up with the implementation of Agrarian Reform.

The villagers are maintaining that by invading the land they have done nothing more than recover what belongs to them and are showing yellowed deeds which date back to the time Peru was one of the principal Spanish vice royalties.

The government proposes to pass a new agricultural-livestock development law which, according to the plan, will define, among other things, the form and sphere of action of all the kinds of peasant organizations existing in the country.

However, the announcement of that law has been received with distrust by various peasant organizations which have expressed the fear that the present government is attempting "to distort or weaken" the achievements of Agrarian Reform.

The Agrarian Reform process which was implemented during the previous military regime awarded over 8 millions of hectares to some 380,000 peasant families out of a total of 9 million hectares of land affected.

The Federation of Agrarian Cooperatives for Sugar Production, with over 2,000 workers, said in its latest statement that if there is any change in the spirit of Agrarian Reform "it will take appropriate measures and actions" to defend it.

Rumors of Subversive Plot

Lima SUCESO in Spanish 26 Oct 80 p 2, Supp.

[Article by G.H.B.]

[Text] The various reports about the alleged existence of a subversive plot in the country, which seem to be supported by several acts of violence in different parts of the national territory for approximately the last 2 months, are gathering unusual strength with the arrest of almost 200 persons in Ayacucho alone, one of the most active focuses of actions by the extreme left in the country.

Six of those persons were caught practically red-handed just after a dynamite attack against the monument of Argentine army colonel Felix Cobado, in the Oval of Las Magdalenas in Ayacucho.

The six prisoners identified themselves as members of the leftist group known as Sendero Luminoso (Illuminated Path)--the same group which is claiming responsibility for almost all the acts of terrorism which have occurred in the country. At the time of their arrest, the Ayacucho Civil Guard confiscated from them firearms, sticks of dynamite, detonators, a metal-detector and the layouts of place where they had decided to plant explosives.

An additional 170 prisoners are now making statements about the blowing up of the doors of public places in Huamanga and Huanta, which took place last Tuesday during the early morning hours.

On this subject, Marciano Caverio, prefect of Ayacucho Department, said, "Evidently they want to hamper the municipal elections just as they did the general elections in May 1980." However, few persons believe that this is the terrorists' objective. People in the streets and plazas are saying that what is doubtless happening is the first step of a great subversive escalation.

Some time ago, Interior Minister Dr Jose Maria de la Jara y Ureta, denied the existence of a plot of this kind in the country and repeatedly described the destructive acts as isolated cases of little importance.

A few days ago, on the other hand, the president of the Council of Ministers, Dr Manuel Ulloa Elias, said, "The government is united behind the plan presented by Dr Javier Alva Orlandini, second vice president of the republic and national senator, who proposes to declare the perpetrators of acts of terrorism traitors to the Fatherland. This will also protect the rights of the agrarian cooperatives whose lands have been invaded."

He added that the draft legislation "reflects the government's firm intention of preventing the propagation of acts of violence and terrorism" and of severely punishing their perpetrators.

Pasco, Huancavelica, Ayacucho, Ancash and Huancayo are some of the departments in which terrorist acts have taken place repeatedly; and it can be said that if there are terrorist acts in the country but not a subversive plot, the difference, or better yet the distinction, between those acts and this possible plot must be so small that only the experts can detect it.

8143
CSO: 3010

APRA SENATOR REVIEWS ADMINISTRATION'S FIRST THREE MONTHS IN POWER

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Bernardino Julian A.: "'Ninety Days of Democracy Have Gone Very Well,' Sanchez Says"]

[Text] Yesterday Senator Luis Alberto Sanchez evaluated the country's 90 days of constitutional life which have gone, he says, "much better than I thought they would."

Answering reporters questions, the senator said that his party, APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance], without renouncing its ideological position, will continue to collaborate with the government's initiatives on everything that serves national interests and benefits the people.

He announced that tomorrow, Tuesday, the Senate will complete the modifications on the bill--already passed in the Chamber of Deputies--regarding 120 days of legislative authority for the executive to solve the problem of the newspapers, radio and television. The senator, who is president of the Constitution Committee which is in charge of this matter, said that the bill is much shorter than the one passed in the Chamber of Deputies and makes no reference at all to the aspect of compensation to those media for confiscation.

In answer to another question, Sanchez said that it was not necessary to pay any homage to MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] warrior Dr Luis de la Puente y Uceda, formerly an APRA member, who died in Cuzco.

The mass for the health of the senator, who just turned 80, had just ended when reporters asked his opinion on the country's 90 days of constitutional life and specifically on the work of the Legislature. "These 90 days of democracy seem very good to me, much better than I thought they would be," Sanchez replied.

He added that in Parliament's case, "these 3 months (of work) have been good, after 12 years with inexperienced people and even having to make regulations (to guide the debates in the houses). Sincerely, the work has been fruitful, at least in the Senate."

Collaboration

He was asked if his party, APRA, would continue to collaborate with the government in Parliament, and he answered: "APRA will continue collaborating in Parliament with everything that serves national interests, whether or not they are government initiatives."

"Wouldn't that mean a renouncement of the party's own principles?" another asked.

Sanchez quickly replied: "There is no renouncement when it is a matter of doing good for the country and the people."

Newspapers

Asked about how the Senate bill on legislative authority to solve the problem of the newspapers, radio and television was progressing, the senator said: "I suppose that all modifications (of the bill) will be presented Tuesday (tomorrow). However, it is much shorter than the one passed in the Chamber of Deputies." When reporters pressed about what was involved in the shortening, he answered: "We do not speak specifically about compensation (for confiscation), but leave (the executive) completely free and set no limits on it. We also considered the rights of the owners, workers and labor communities."

He added that for this there had been a consensus of AP [Popular Action], APRA and PPC [Popular Christian Party] representatives.

De la Puente

A short time ago, the leftist contingent in the Senate paid homage to deceased guerrilla leader Dr Luis de la Puente Uceda, former APRA member and active MIR member at the time of his death.

However, when pursuant to the Left's gesture, Senator Ramiro Priale spoke about de la Puente's life, Senator Sanchez left the area, obviously disapproving of the homage. Thus he was asked yesterday:

"You were not in favor of the homage to de la Puente?" Sanchez quickly answered: "I do not think it is necessary." When the reporter again asked why, the senator replied: "Because I do not see why it is necessary to pay him homage." Another colleague persisted: "But he was an APRA member." "He had been, but he was not any longer," the senator responded.

11937

CSO: 3010

EDITORIAL, OTHER COMMENT ON REAGAN ELECTION VICTORY

Carter Rejected

Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 9 Nov 80 p 6

[Editorial: "President Reagan"]

[Text] Defying the predictions of a close race by the best-known polls and interrupting one of the most stubborn traditions in American politics, the reelection of an incumbent president, former actor and former California Governor Ronald Reagan defeated the current resident of the White House, James Earl Carter, by a landslide, winning almost 10 times as many electoral votes as Carter, and culminated an unusual and controversial political career with his spectacular victory on Tuesday.

It is not hard to discern the reasons for the unexpected outcome, which confirms another tradition in the history of U.S. elections: the regular swing of the political pendulum whereby a more or less liberal-minded president is followed by one with clearly conservative views. Basically, it would perhaps not be too bold to state that the election results reflect more of a resounding rejection of the outgoing chief executive than a clear-cut acceptance of Reagan, whose image is, to be sure, not totally convincing.

Two years ago, when American voters voted in the mid-term elections for the House and some Senate seats, the Democratic Party repeated its comfortable 1976 triumph and confirmed its wide majority, which was often intractable and balky, for the former peanut farmer. We said at the time that Carter, whose presidential image had already been seriously eroded, could not claim responsibility for the victory, which was basically due to a sort of political immobility prompted by the lack of clear and attractive options. But from that point on, the president's growing image of indecisiveness and incompetence became more deeply rooted and irreversible, while the problems that he had to grapple with as chief executive became more acute, pressing and complex. He was unable to smooth out the economic, financial and social vicissitudes that the international economic situation was causing his nation; he was unable to maintain the cohesiveness of the Western alliance, whose ties were becoming increasingly loose and fraught with apprehensions and touchiness, and over and over again he lost ground in dealing with Bolshevism's aggressive policy of world expansion, thus damaging the prestige and trustworthiness of the United States in the eyes of other countries.

On Tuesday, the voters took the opportunity to cast their ballots for a candidate whose suitability for the job is still a question mark (it could hinge greatly on his future staff of conservative advisers) and who ran an election campaign based on simple, but precise and categorical premises marked by authority, strength and even chauvinism in dealing with domestic problems and international issues.

The new Republican administration will undoubtedly bring about in-depth changes that will affect Americans and non-Americans alike. But no one can be certain about the results that such changes will yield. No one can tell whether at home the United States will be able to alleviate the problems of inflation, unemployment, economic recession, budget and balance of payments deficits, racial discrimination, social violence, deteriorating public services, an overblown bureaucracy and the bankruptcy of social services. Nor can anyone wager whether the foreign policy of the Grand Old Party will restore the United States' image as an invulnerable, first-line world power, whether international tensions will wane or be heightened to dangerous levels, whether the human rights issue will be handled more objectively and consistently or whether Latin America can or cannot expect the friendly, supportive and generous treatment that it has vainly been waiting for from Washington for decades.

But aside from these question marks, which only time will be able to erase, the major valid moral of Tuesday's election is the reaffirmation of a nation's unwavering devotion to democracy, expressed without gaps for more than 200 years, under the same constitution (with some amendments to keep it in step with the times) that the founding fathers signed, a nation that has been able to live, fight and thrive under a system that in practice has been invariably bipartisan and that has operated with exemplary smoothness and normal efficiency without the need for strict standards of discipline.

Main Election Issues Outlined

Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 7 Nov 80 p 6

[Editorial: "The Defeat of Carter"]

[Text] There is not the slightest doubt that the U.S. presidential election was one of "punishment." The unexpected landslide for Ronald Reagan was not so much a show of enthusiasm for him or an acceptance of his conservative policies as a clear-cut, categorical vote of censure for Jimmy Carter and his foreign and domestic policies.

Uncertainties prior to the election and the indecisive results of polls proved that voters were vacillating and unsure of the merits of the two candidates, but at the moment of truth most Americans opted for a change, regardless of its consequences.

The reasons for their decision are not at all mysterious. The American people want a strong leader capable of upholding U.S. prestige in the world. The unfortunate issue of the hostages in Tehran and the tragic failure of the rescue attempt symbolized the loss of U.S. authority in the world more than anything else.

Contrary to what a number of analysts believed, the negotiations for the release of the hostages hurt, rather than helped the president. By setting four conditions, three of them virtually unacceptable, the Iranian Government again placed the United States in an extremely difficult situation. Once again the irascible Iranians decided to inflict another humiliation on the Americans, and as a reaction, the latter elected a president who might stand up to them firmly and vigorously.

But if relations with Iran and the hostage problem were the main foreign policy issue, they were not the only one. The American public was clearly tired of hearing bad news about the increase in Soviet military might and influence in the world, while American power seemed to be shrinking in an increasingly hostile world. Their election of Reagan was clearly an assertion of faith in the United States' role as the leader of the free world and an expression of the desire not to fall behind the Soviet Union in the geopolitical struggle for influence in the world.

America's domestic problems unquestionably also played a decisive role in Carter's defeat; in fact, more people probably voted for Reagan on domestic policy grounds than for foreign policy reasons. The two major problems in the eyes of the electorate were inflation and unemployment, which were symptomatic of economic leadership that was unable to halt a continued downward slide. But there were other problems that also stemmed from the absence of clear-cut policies: the vacillations in the field of energy, the inability to pursue a social policy for the minorities, especially blacks, and the absence of clear-cut programs to solve the economic impasse.

Carter's defeat marks the end of an era. In electing Ronald Reagan, the American people have moved boldly by choosing a traditional politician in a world that is less "traditional" and more intractable every day. We do not know whether Reagan's simple answers will suffice in grappling with mankind's complex problems in our times.

But for the time being the United States and its people have gained a clear advantage with this election. Its enemies in the four corners of the globe will have to reformulate their entire strategy and decide whether what they could take the liberty of doing under Carter they can continue doing under Reagan.

Election Process Praised

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 6 Nov 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The American Elections"]

[Text] Reagan's victory should surprise no one. Prior forecasts were beyond any margin of error. Thirty years ago, the polls pointed to a Dewey triumph, but the election went to Truman. Methods of canvassing public opinion have become more sophisticated over the last three decades, as computers have been brought into play, and because of the competition in interpreting electoral trends, there has been an amazing increase in the number of surveys. Thus, for months now, with one or two exceptions, the hundreds of polls have been

monotonously pointing to the winner. The percentages have varied, but the final outcome has been the same. The landslide for Reagan did, of course, exceed final day estimates, but it merely reinforced the ongoing trend.

What was it that lifted the former California governor to the fore and what brought Carter down?

With hindsight, historians will be able to discern various factors that might escape time-pressed journalists. The incumbent president's prestige was pierced by many arrows: inflation, mounting joblessness, the falling value of the dollar, the various indicators of economic mismanagement, his inability to get along with Congress, in which he theoretically had a majority but which recast his major bills, such as the one aimed at overcoming the energy crisis. But above all it was the damage to the United States' role as the leader of a free world faced with the most difficult dilemmas. Not only did the communist tide paint more nations Red on the map of the world (Angola, Nicaragua and Ethiopia) through the brazen intervention of its satellites, but Russia itself self-assuredly took over Afghanistan as well. Reactions against the imperialist invasion, such as the grain embargo, harmed the United States itself, and while the onslaught moved forward, the military gap narrowed until the Soviets gained superiority, as Nixon points out in his illuminating book. "Unarmed prophets shall perish," goes one of Machiavelli's maxims, not all of which are invalid just because the Florentine said them. This one is an irrefutable truth. And as the final development in this decline there was the hostage episode: never has a powerful nation had to undergo a more bitter affliction of insult, revilement and frustration. The upshot, as we said on Sunday, was the deterioration of the U.S. image in the eyes of its friends and enemies.

And just as Carter, the man with the evangelical halo who guaranteed honesty of word and spirit in contrast to the deception and double-dealing of Watergate, drew the voters to him, Reagan's rhetoric, centering on the need to return the United States to its rank of world leader, has attracted the ballots on this occasion. Yesterday, public opinion favored the man who symbolized faultless conduct; today, it has favored the man who reflects firmness in contrast to vacillation and who has offered a direction and a course in contrast to the man who seemed to be navigating between indecision and doubt.

But how many facets of this election there are to underscore! How splendid this electoral contest was! How it projects, irrepressible and vigorous, the traits of a democracy, which despite its errors and shortcomings is still the only system compatible with human dignity!

Freedom of speech, and the people themselves dictate the standards of prudence. When in the heat of the campaign Carter went too far in finding fault with his opponent, he immediately realized that his affront clashed with how the citizenry felt and he had to correct himself and apologize. But the damage was done, and he lost votes.

Freedom for the mass media, with admirable sensitivity to their demands. One of Mr Reagan's advisers, Mr Allen, was charged with involvement in certain improper deals, an accusation that was immediately followed by his resignation.

The laws of a democracy demand the neutrality of the government at stake. Even though one of the contenders was the president himself, no one in his opponent's camp ever rose up to protest an arbitrary move, report an instance of coercion or point to the exercise of improper influence! Hence, we should not be surprised by the rise of the opposition party and the weakness of the one in power. The standards of parity were respected to such an extent that on television, for example, the candidates were assigned equal time spots, and the major networks could not show movies that starred Reagan because they were considered publicity that would have to be included in the Republican's time allotment.

The denouement was also in keeping with the grandeur of the process, as Carter rose above the grief of the election returns to congratulate his successor and offer him his full support.

Fundamental changes in U.S. policy? We think that they will be reflected more in the new administration's attitude than in its directives. Private enterprise will be given more latitude. The activities of the paternalistic state will be curtailed. Excessively indulgent treatment will be put aside. And the United States will seek to regain its status as the undisputed helmsman of the free world. Of course all of this will be in keeping with a tradition that will remain unchanged because not even the passage of 200 years has managed to dent it. We are talking about the tradition of belief in freedom, of respect for the rulings of judges, of adherence to the sovereignty of the law, of the separation of powers, of respect for human rights, of the ones that Jefferson talked about in the Declaration of Independence and that in the midst of the last world war Roosevelt raised up like a flag that united wills on a tormented globe.

Let us hope that the new U.S. president lends a new vigor to American policy, that it carries a challenge that will shake up the present-day generations and, as Laski wanted, wake up the crusader in every man! It is the world, not just the United States, that needs this.

Hope for Improved Relations

Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] State adviser Dr Federico Garcia Capurro told LA MANANA last night that "when a person is faced with something that he is not familiar with, he has hopes," adding that "any change that might improve our relations with the United States is welcome." The member of the legislative branch made these comments after midnight, when Republican candidate Ronald Reagan's victory was considered certain.

Dr Garcia Capurro began by noting that "my impression is based mainly on Uruguay's interests. To me, the United States is the leader of the Western democracies, and lately we have had a number of misunderstandings with that leader that have altered the traditional relations between the United States and Uruguay from 1830 to the present. So, any change that could improve our relations with the United States is welcome.

When asked then whether he thought the new government might enhance our relations with the United States, Garcia Capurro said that "it would be very offensive for me to quote an old Spanish refrain having to do with what one is and is not familiar with, but undoubtedly when one is faced with something that he is not familiar with, he has hopes."

Hostages and the USSR

In conclusion, in answer to the question of whether Reagan's policy towards the USSR and the problem of the American hostages in Iran might achieve better results than the Carter administration has had, he pointed out that "we are one of the Western nations, whose leader is the United States. What interests me first is U.S.-Uruguay relations. Then, I hope that the United States, with its wisdom and knowledge, can seek solutions to all of the problems that you have brought up, but the first main thing is for us to continue our age-old understanding with the United States without any disturbances."

No Major Change Expected

Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] The minister of industry and energy, Francisco D. Tourreilles, has asserted that a change in administrations in the United States will surely not bring major changes in its policy towards Latin America. He also stated that the constitution that will be put to a plebiscite at the end of the month in our country is superior to the one that currently governs the United States, inasmuch as it gives the elected president a majority in the legislative houses.

Tourreilles spoke with newsmen as the first major election returns were coming in from the United States.

Our Constitution Is Better

"Logically, this is a problem that is up to the people of the United States, and faithful to my doctrine of not getting involved in the affairs of other nations, it is not up to me to voice an opinion," Tourreilles asserted. "But I would like to mention to you that if Reagan does win, his Executive Branch will be up against a Legislative Branch with a Democratic Party majority. This is a situation in which it will be hard to have a government in which the Executive Branch can function as it should. Such a situation," he went on to say, "cannot happen under the new constitution that we have just approved and that will be submitted to a plebiscite of the people, because under the draft constitution the Executive Branch, the president, will have his party in the majority in the legislature. I should point out in this regard that I feel that the constitution we are submitting for the approval of the Uruguayan people is superior to the constitution governing the United States."

No Major Changes for Latin America

Tourreilles pointed out that in the event that Reagan wins, U.S. policy towards Latin America would change very little. "I think that U.S. policy is obviously

determined to a certain extent by the Executive Branch, but since a series of factors are involved, the Legislative Branch among others, as well as the bureaucratic machinery of the State Department, which we know is very strong and has very clear-cut ideas, I think that a Reagan presidency is going to alter U.S. relations with Latin America very little. And if it changes at all, it will be for the better. In other words, I think that a Reagan victory can only lead to favorable developments, and therefore without interfering in what is the decision of the American people, we have to tackle the problem with the same high-mindedness, with the same independence and with the same determination with which we have always tackled it. We have our position and we have to defend it on the basis of the convictions with which we uphold our ideology and our political philosophy vis-a-vis any administration, be it Democratic or Republican," he concluded.

Difficult Situation Foreseen

Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] Dr Maximo Gurmendez said early this morning that he foresees "a difficult situation in Reagan's relations with Latin America because in prior statements the candidate said that they would have to be reassessed."

Dr Gurmendez, a member of the Commission of the Six of the Colorado Party, made his remarks when it was announced that Reagan was 10 electoral votes away from becoming president of the United States.

In a talk with EL DIA, he asserted that the international juncture that Carter had to grapple with "was tremendously difficult, which gave rise to Republican election hopes that dictated the success of a man like Reagan."

He asserted that the Republican candidate's victory cannot be compared with Carter's 4 years ago when there was a crisis of values.

He attached particular importance to the international situation, basically "the war in the Middle East, the consequences of which are unpredictable today."

Dr Gurmendez asserted that in bringing up foreign policy, he was not just thinking about the hostages in Iran; he was also talking about a series of fronts that pose very touchy situations.

Referring to the U.S. Government's future relations with Latin America, he placed special emphasis on the fact that "prior statements do not permit a precise assessment."

He asserted, nevertheless, that "in keeping with the political philosophy of the Republican Party and the statements by the candidate himself, relations with the subcontinent will be reassessed."

Democratic Awakening

Dr Gurmendez had been monitoring from early on the electoral count developments in the United States at the center that was specially set up at the Uruguayan-U.S. Cultural Alliance.

Describing the juncture at which Ronald Reagan would become president of the United States, he said that it is "a moment when a democratic awakening is taking place in Latin America."

He considered it difficult "to guess at the assessment that the president-elect would make" of the current situation on the subcontinent, adding that "we know that the talk about human rights in the United States has not only been the banner of Carter and the Congress."

He said that "this policy has not just come about lately; it has a prior origin and it is a demand of the American people because of the country's internal situation."

He felt that the policy has been projected as "the American people's standard of morality and political-electoral conduct, which is why I have described it as a demand by the people, not as a government-imposed policy."

Dr Gurmendez said in conclusion that the American people's awareness of human rights issues has been reflected recently in connection with "labor conflicts, especially the strike in Poland."

Dr Maximo Gurmendez was one of the many leading figures that the U.S. Embassy in Uruguay invited specially to follow the vote-count at the Artigas-Washington Library.

Reagan Team More Competent

Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Voicing very cautious assessments as to what might happen under a Reagan presidency, the president of the Central Bank emphasized that his election platform was marked by quite a bit of compromise and could not be judged in itself because other factors are involved. In any case, Mr Jose Gil Diaz indicated that the Reagan team would seem to be more competent.

He said that he was at the Uruguay-U.S. Cultural Alliance as just another observer of an election that was not preceded by a brilliant political campaign, adding that perhaps the candidates were not brilliant.

"But it was an event characteristic of American democracy, and many people took part, and to a certain extent it foreshadows all of the problems that modern democracies are to have," Gil Diaz noted.

He stressed that it was a great event and a day of rejoicing for the United States, although only Americans could vote, and everyone is very interested and concerned about what happens in that country.

With regard to the interests of our area and the election's impact on them, he said that his opinion was very much his own and that he was not all that interested in U.S. policy towards Latin America; what ought to interest our region, he said, is a strong West, which is the case when the United States is strong.

"In my area, what interests me is for the United States to have trade, fiscal and monetary policies that bolster economic freedom."

He underscored that Carter's policies in this regard were contradictory and that the international monetary system was weakened, which can be seen in the weakening of Western currencies.

Closer Relations Seen

Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 6 Nov 80 p 14

[Excerpt] Closer Relations

Finally, the Interior Minister discussed the results of the U.S. elections, pointing out that if Reagan "does some of the things that he has talked about in previous statements, there might be closer relations between our peoples, as there used to be in the past, because for various reasons they have drifted apart."

He then added that "words are often spoken just to be heard. Let's hope that they become actions."

"I do not think that Reagan's victory can have any sort of repercussions on our country. The new administration and the new president will have to continue the avenues of trade that this nation has always had, and small nations like Uruguay will go along with them individually."

When asked in conclusion about possible changes in policy towards the Latin American region, Gen Manuel J. Nunez stated that "if he does some of the things that he has talked about in prior statements about the system of government that he is going to establish, there might be, because in that event there would be changes in the methods of governing the country."

8743

CSO: 3010

RELATIVES OF MISSING PERSONS DEMAND INFORMATION

Bar Association Aid Asked

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Oct 80 p 10

[Text] Rio--For the first time since 1973, when the present military government of Uruguay was installed, relatives of the country's persecuted politicians decided to assemble to denounce to the world the disappearance of 133 citizens, including 12 children, arrested or kidnaped by the forces of repression of that country. The group called the Group of Relatives of Missing Uruguayans began its activities in Rio yesterday with a series of depositions given to the president of the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB), Eduardo Seabra Fagundes. The participation of the OAB was requested by various international organizations for defense of human rights and will limit itself to gathering the depositions, which will be forwarded to the Task Force on Missing Uruguayans of the UN Human Rights Commission. Uruguay does not permit the entrance of UN representatives to investigate those cases.

Four mothers of kidnaped persons yesterday gave their depositions to the president of the OAB, including Maria del Carmen Almeida Quinteros, whose daughter Helena was kidnaped inside the Venezuelan Embassy in 1976. The case resulted in the breaking of diplomatic relations between the two countries. All four mothers declared that, despite every effort, they have been unable to locate their children. In addition to those four persons, 32 representatives of families of missing Uruguayans are in Porto Alegre and will be heard by the local branch of the OAB, and their depositions will be forwarded to the United Nations. The travel of those people to Brazil was shrouded in absolute secrecy so that there would not be any hindrance by the Montevideo government.

Brazilians Sign Petition

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Nov 80 p 8

[Text] Sao Paulo--A list asking for information about the whereabouts of 13 Uruguayans, missing on various occasions in Uruguay as well as Argentina and Paraguay, was handed over yesterday to the Uruguayan consul in Sao Paulo, Augustin Ortega, along with a petition by Sao Paulo congressmen, union leaders and students.

On receiving the document prepared by the Association of Relatives of Uruguayan Missing Persons with headquarters in Paris, the consul promised to forward it along

with the petition to the embassy in Brasilia without guaranteeing a reply. He declared, however, that all prisoners in Uruguay are being tried and that the country is now going through a process of democratic institutionalization which assures "the return to normal rules" shortly.

According to the association, in the 13 cases cited in the list, the participation of the Uruguayan police or military "as well as the participation of the repressive forces of Argentina and Paraguay, in some cases," has been confirmed. The number of missing persons in Uruguay totals 135, according to the association.

8711

CSO: 3001

DEMOCRATIC CONVERGENCE SEEKS BRAZILIAN SUPPORT

Opposition Leaders Visit Brazil

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] In the first visit to Brazil by leaders of the Democratic Convergence of Uruguay--which includes most of the forces opposed to the regime--the chairman of the group, Juan Ferreyra, and one of its leaders, Diego Archard, are asking Brazilian democratic forces for "concrete solidarity" in the struggle against the Uruguayan dictatorship. One of the forms of that solidarity is the participation of Brazilian groups in the International Commission for Democracy in Uruguay to be created in Washington next month, that is, on the eve of the plebiscite convened by the Uruguayan military for 30 November.

The Convergence also wants the Brazilian democratic forces to approach the government to help support a vote by the Foreign Ministry in favor of the report prepared by the Inter-American Commission on Human rights, which represents "a strong condemnation of the timetable set by the dictatorship," according to Diego Archard. The report will be submitted to the OAS General Assembly which is to meet in November, also in Washington. The excerpts already published consider the implementation of the timetable, consisting of two stages--the constitutional plebiscite in November, and the presidential election with a single candidate in 1981--a massive violation of human rights.

Juan Ferreyra, who is the son of former Senator Wilson Ferreyra Aldunate, the principal Uruguayan political leader, declared that "the government has already been defeated in the plebiscite regardless of the figures that may be made public, because that consultation was a factor of internal mobilization that changed the correlation of forces in relation to the dictatorship." In addition, said the Convergence leader, the referendum also has not achieved its other objective, that of "cleansing the regime's international image."

Ferreyra recognizes, however, that that political defeat does not mean the end of the dictatorship. "It is a first battle," declared the Convergence leader, who mentioned another important factor generated by the convocation of the plebiscite: "If the dictatorship chooses to hide the real figures, as it appears it is going to do, that will not prevent the real result of the voting from becoming known within the armed forces."

The two Uruguayan opposition leaders make it a point to distinguish the military men who became directly involved in repression from the armed forces as a whole, but Ferreyra clearly indicated the alternative that is set before the military: "Either they understand that it is inevitable to return the destiny of the nation to the hands of the people, or they risk suffering the natural consequences that befall the armies that are defeated by their own people."

The Uruguayan leaders arrived in Sao Paulo on Monday. They have already talked informally with Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), and the day before yesterday they saw Jose Thurner, representative of Dom Paulo Evaristo Arns, and the members of the Justice and Peace Commission. They have explained to everyone, especially reporters, that "the solidarity that comes from Brazil has much more influence than that of other countries because of its proximity and the influence Brazil has in Uruguay."

Support for Uruguayan Opposition

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] The chairman of the Democratic Convergence of Uruguay, Juan Ferreyra, yesterday obtained the support of all Brazilian opposition parties for the condemnation of the "election farce" in his country.

Ferreyra and Diego Achard, who is also a member of Democratic Convergence, talked to the presidents of the PMDB, Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, of the Popular Party (PP), Senator Tancredo Neves, and of the Workers Party (PT), Luis Inacio da Silva.

They are to meet today in Rio with the president of the Democratic Labor Party (PDT), Leonel Brizola. Ulysses revealed that a formal condemnation of the Uruguayan political process will be studied at the next meeting of the leadership of his party.

"By the fact that we are also suffering a lack of freedom," said Ulysses, "our solidarity bears the meaning of our struggle, of our existence under authoritarianism."

The president of the PMDB said that "the problem of freedom, of democracy, is indivisible. When there are problems, restrictions in Uruguay, in Argentina, in Bolivia or in Chile, they impinge on Brazil.

"Our struggle for freedom, therefore, must be a common one. After all, democracy is a heritage of mankind. The Uruguayan democrats, therefore, have our solidarity," said Ulysses.

Other Support

Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 29 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] The leaders of the Brazilian opposition yesterday expressed their solidarity with the Democratic Convergence of Uruguay, denouncing the farce of the plebiscite that will be held on 30 November to approve the country's new constitution.

Deputies Freitas Nobre, PMDB leader, and Thales Ramalho, PP leader; and Alceu Collares and Airtón Soares, PDT and PT leaders, respectively, related the attempt to legitimize the Uruguayan dictatorship to others that have occurred in the Southern Cone, where "the conservative forces allied with the large international economic groups seek to institutionalize themselves in power."

The document states that: "Once again, in this process also, the "Brazilian model" seems to serve as an inspiration and pattern. The slow, sure and gradual opening advocated by General Geisel when he occupied the presidency of the republic, now consumed in the relative democracy farce supported by the residual authoritarian regime, was followed by General Pinochet's plebiscite, the announcement of the "Argentine opening," and now the attempt to legitimize the Uruguayan dictatorship."

Taking advantage of the visit to congress by Juan Ferreyra and Diego Achard, leaders of the Democratic Convergence of Uruguay, the deputies condemned the attitude of the military in that country when they established an "opening" timetable without any consultation with the citizens. They also consider it absurd to convoke the Uruguayan nation to express itself at the ballot-box on the government's proposal for a "democracy" when everyone is aware of the reports of the Red Cross and Amnesty International concerning the human rights situation in the country.

"There are still thousands of citizens banished, thousands in exile, thousands suffering the worst horrors in prisons such as Punta Rieles, where the Brazilian Flavia Schilling suffered for years. There is no freedom of speech or any freedom of association. There does not exist the minimum climate for holding elections in Uruguay. In this climate of repression and terror, the Uruguayan regime is preparing its plebiscite with the expectation of afterwards conducting a directed election process which will do nothing but confirm the rule of intimidation," declared the opposition deputies, expressing their criticism.

In this context, the Brazilian opposition reinforces the proposal of the Democratic Convergence, which calls on Uruguayan citizens to vote "No" in the November plebiscite "pointing out that the democratic forces will pursue the struggle by all legitimate means for the reestablishment of democracy in the Oriental Republic of Uruguay."

8711
CSO: 3001

COUNTRY SAID TO HAVE LOWEST ILLITERACY RATE IN LATIN AMERICA

Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 19 Oct 80 Sec 2 p 13

[Article by Claudio Paolillo]

[Text] Uruguay has the smallest percentage of illiterates in Latin America, according to a report published in LA EDUCACION, an inter-American educational development magazine.

The article by Professor Ruth Verdejo de Northland, entitled "Atlas of Education Shortfalls in Latin America," establishes that there are 137,700 illiterates in Uruguay, according to the last census, conducted in 1975.

According to the magazine, the percentage of illiterates in Latin America stands at 20.7, which represents almost 35.7 million people.

In Uruguay the percentage is 5.7, with Argentina next in line with 7.1 percent and 1.3 million illiterates.

According to Professor Verdejo de Northland, "over the last 20 years there have been persistent, major gaps in providing schooling for children and youths, in spite of the significant efforts that countries have made."

"Extraordinary and intensive action is required over the next few years to carry out development programs aimed at the masses who have not been incorporated into the educational systems in our countries, in order to overcome the tragic economic, social and cultural situation of millions of persons in the region," she notes.

A table listing the percentage of illiterates in each Latin American country shows a wide gap between the nations with the highest and lowest illiteracy rates.

In this connection, while Uruguay has an illiteracy rate of 5.7 percent for the entire country, more than half of Guatemalans over age 10 (51.8 percent) do not know how to read and write.

Professor Verdejo de Northland says that over the last 20 years "problems have arisen and intensified in the field of education, prompted by the high demographic growth rate in a number of countries and by the explosion of knowledge

from the rapid pace of scientific and technological innovation in the developed countries."

The challenge posed by the status quo in education in Latin America means that we have to identify and quantify the segments of society and population groups that have to be attended to most urgently.

A quick look at the table below is enough to grasp the gravity of the situation; more than one-fifth of Latin Americans over age 10 are completely illiterate.

Another obvious fact is that in almost all of the countries with the highest illiteracy rates, there have recently been major social upheavals, and in some cases they are still taking place.

Such are the cases of Guatemala, El Salvador, Bolivia, Honduras and Nicaragua, to cite examples of countries with the highest illiteracy rates.

Professor Veredjo de Northland asserts that "in connection with illiterates, their status is still considered of far-reaching significance because they constitute a group of individuals with a below-minimum level of schooling, which makes it difficult for them to participate in society."

Uruguay, followed by Argentina, Costa Rica and Chile, can be taken as exceptions in relation to literacy in Latin America, although it is impossible to predict future developments.

Keeping this in mind, we would be hard-pressed to ignore this assertion of Professor Verdejo: "Illiteracy and poverty are still closely linked and are to be found where political and social inequalities exist."

8743

CSO: 3010

No	Countries	Year of Census	Total Population of Country	Population Age 10 and Over		
				Total	Illiterates	Percentage of Illiterates
1	Argentina	1970	23,385,542	18,734,019	1,326,616	7.1
2	Bolivia	1976	4,647,816	3,263,800	1,072,571	32.9
3	Brazil	1974	105,236,410	61,257,210	12,354,092	20.2
4	Colombia	1973	19,735,286	13,888,282	2,591,979	18.7
5	Costa Rica	1973	1,871,780	1,323,832	135,~	10.2
6	Chile	1970	8,884,768	6,518,004	665,362	20.2
7	Ecuador	1974	6,521,710	4,496,856	1,066,254	23.7
8	El Salvador	1971	3,554,648	2,375,744	956,670	40.3
9.1	Guatemala Total	1973	5,175,400	3,520,680	1,823,620	51.8
9.2	Guatemala Indian	(1973)	(2,261,980)	(1,510,240)	(1,150,620)	(76.2)
10	Honduras	1974	2,656,948	1,746,707	706,659	40.5
11	Mexico	1970	48,225,238	32,334,732	7,677,073	23.7
12	Nicaragua	1971	1,877,952	1,241,398	519,072	41.8
13.1	Panama Total	1970	1,428,082	981,191	202,649	20.6
13.2	Panama Indian	(1970)	(75,738)	(46,256)	(36,416)	(78.7)
14	Paraguay	1972	2,357,955	1,629,978	317,877	19.5
15	Peru	1972	13,538,208	9,314,454	2,454,254	26.3
16	Uruguay	1975	2,783,100	2,285,500	130,700	5.7
17	Venezuela	1971	10,721,522	7,351,214	1,684,649	22.9
Grand Totals		1970-1976	262,602,365	172,269,835	35,685,312	20.7

WHEAT CROP IN EXCESS OF 250,000 TONS ANTICIPATED

Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 6 Nov 80 p 17

[Interview with Agriculture and Fishing Minister Juan Carlos Cassou at the La Moras industrial plant; date not given]

[Text] Agriculture and Fishing Minister Juan Carlos Cassou, an agronomist, yesterday estimated the wheat harvest at over 250,000 tons. He also stressed that his ministry would have reserves of 170,000 to 180,000 tons for the next harvest inasmuch as industrial demand was down, adding that it is now looking into an operational arrangement for storage capacity. He disclosed that he would soon submit his position on wheat marketing to the economic team.

Cassou, whom EL DIA interviewed at the Las Moras industrial plant, said that the return of the banks to the livestock fairs "is being handled at high levels." With regard to the EEC's announcement that it has met its meat import needs for 1981, he said that "conditions remain unchanged." The following is the interview with the minister:

[Question] What new developments have taken place in the meat business?

[Answer] The new developments are that we are still exporting at a good pace and producing fattened cattle at a very good pace, which is what basically matters to the country. So then, cattle production and exports are at good levels. I don't have the dollar figures at the moment, but at this point we are practically above the past decade's levels, which I think is a very significant development.

[Question] The Rural Federation has in recent hours questioned a meat deal that was made overseas. Was it profitable for our country?

[Answer] You know that all meat deals operate around international prices. In the case of Egypt there was an open bidding and then a "run-off," a second bidding. In this case it was a private firm, which runs all of the risks that are inherent in the various dealings involved. Therefore, the prices are the ones that the bidder feels he can offer at the moment in light of the world price, but he must later have available the raw material to carry out the transaction.

[Question] Two speeches were delivered here today that contained a number of claims by the owners of the firm, as well as some comments by the president of the Rural Association. We would like to know your opinion of these speeches and the measures they call for.

[Answer] I think that the president of Macer, S.A. delivered a very well-reasoned address, stressing basically that today's problems are problems of growth pains. Such comments are very important because these results are based on the measures taken in 1978 and because freedom in the marketplace always brings a number of problems.

This also goes for the participation of slaughterhouses in helping exports. You know about the ruling that the Executive Branch submitted to the Council of State, and thus it is now up to the council to issue the law to remove the elements working against the involvement of the slaughterhouses in exports. Once the Council of State passes the bill that the Executive Branch sent it, the Agriculture Ministry will quickly implement the elements needed for the slaughterhouses to get involved in exports.

Mission to Egypt

[Question] What about the mission that visited Egypt and the EEC?

[Answer] Well, we have no new developments to report, because it has just recently arrived in Egypt, and we have not yet had reports from it as to whether it has begun formal talks with the Supply Ministry, basically, which is the official Egyptian purchasing agency.

[Question] There is concern in the coastal region over a number of tons of wheat that have not yet been marketed.

[Answer] What I can basically tell you in this connection has to do with the overall wheat picture. You know that for the upcoming harvest the ministry is going to have reserves of 170,000 or 180,000 tons because there has been a drop in the industrial consumption of wheat. In this regard, we are arranging things for future marketing, and a number of regions in the country obviously have a lot of wheat in warehouses, but the reserves are owned by the Agriculture Ministry. We are looking into a way to get this wheat ready for the future harvest so that we can take normal advantage of our warehouse capacity for the upcoming harvest. I don't think that we are going to have any snags. Operations are going to be normal, and our studies are quite far along, almost completed. So, I can tell you that in just a few days we will be submitting to the economic team our position on the upcoming wheat sales and on mobilizing our wheat reserves.

We estimate that the upcoming harvest will be around 250,000 tons. These are just estimates, however, because you find out about the harvest when the wheat is in the bushel.

[Question] We received official information from the EEC in Brussels that the community has totally covered its meat import needs for 1981. Thus, it will be buying only special cuts and the already contracted for mutton from Uruguay. Will this bring changes in the official meat marketing policy?

[Answer] I don't see any problem so far with what you have pointed out, inasmuch as we know that Uruguay markets only special cuts in the EEC. In other words, Uruguay has been granted a quota of 1,000 tons pursuant to negotiations, and aside from that there are all of the clauses connected with GATT and the EEC itself. I don't think that the EEC is going to be reluctant to take in the amounts that Uruguay normally markets. As far as mutton is concerned, the last agreement with the EEC stipulated 5,100 tons, but Uruguay has obviously never reached that level in the marketplace. So it is my understanding that conditions remain unchanged.

A Developing Common Front

[Question] What about the agreement that Uruguay and Brazil are trying to hammer out and that Argentina, Paraguay and Colombia will reportedly join, thus setting up a single meat marketing front? Is it beneficial?

[Answer] This is a longstanding idea that has always been talked about in terms of setting up a Latin American common market. Now, the new constitution of the Latin American Integration Association is going to allow a much quicker and more effective form of integration for the various countries in the area. So then, this quicker form of integration will enable the countries you have mentioned to undertake joint action vis-a-vis already existing blocs, such as the European Economic Community.

8743

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

ELIMINATION OF PRISONERS--The Justice and Human Rights Movement of Porto Alegre yesterday charged that there was a plan to eliminate the 64 political prisoners in Uruguay who are in Libertad prison. According to the chairman of the group, Jair Krischke, 43 prisoners have already been removed from their cells to a place called "island" to "facilitate their extermination." The charge was made in a document prepared by the mothers and relatives of Uruguayan political prisoners and sent yesterday to the International Red Cross, the UN Human Rights Commission, the World Council of Churches, Amnesty International and the Vatican. The document includes the names of all the prisoners who allegedly are threatened with death in Libertad prison. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Oct 80 p 9] 8711

EXILES OPPOSE CONSTITUTION--Uruguayan political parties operating underground are calling on the people to vote "No" in the plebiscite scheduled for 30 November to approve the country's new constitution prepared by the military forces. That report was made in Rio yesterday by union leaders exiled from their country and members of the National Convention of Workers of Uruguay, an organization that already has representatives in 23 countries to publicize the political situation in Uruguay. According to the union leaders, who did not want to be identified, the new Uruguayan constitution established a constitutional court which they termed a "superpower" set above the executive branch and regarded as unprecedented anywhere in the world. According to newspaper and magazine clippings which they showed, the constitutional court has been compared to the "courts of the inquisition at the peak of the obscurantist period of the Middle Ages." [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Oct 80 p 14] 8711

APRIL 1981 DEVALUATION--The Central Bank of Uruguay has ordered a 1.18 percent devaluation for April 1981. The decision by the bank assures continuity in exchange rate policy by announcing the dollar rate 6 months in advance at the close of each month. There will thus be a 5.34 percent devaluation over the first 4 months of next year. According to the Central Bank announcement, which is published on Page 17 of this issue, on 1 April the dollar will be pegged at 10.419 pesos for purchases and 10.444 for sales, whereas on 30 April it will stand at 10.534 and 10.560, respectively. The 1.18 percent devaluation for April is slightly higher than for March. The pace of devaluation for the first 4 months of 1981 will be 1.7 percent in January, 1.179 percent in February, 1.175 percent in March and 1.18 percent in April, which comes to 5.34 percent for the 4 months. Next year will begin with the dollar pegged at 10.008 for purchases and 10.033 for sales. The minidevaluation for April confirms the exchange policy guidelines outlined by Economy and Finances Minister Valentin Arismendi in a message to the country last May, when he said that the government intended to announce the exchange rate 6 months in advance at the close of each month. [Text] [Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 15] 8743

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES EFFECTS OF 'REAGAN PHENOMENON'

Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 6 Nov 80 p 6

[Editorial: "The 'Reagan Phenomenon'"]

[Text] Ronald Reagan's victory is going to make a great many people more humble. Although they said he was in the lead towards the end, both editorial writers of influential media and most pollsters never predicted the Republican candidate's landslide triumph. The "Reagan phenomenon" will keep political analysts in the air and momentarily throw foreign capitals off balance.

Everyone will now begin searching for an explanation of the "Reagan phenomenon."

Looking back, it is easy to analyze and come up with reasons that were overlooked previously, and no doubt a lengthy list of causes and motives will be drawn up.

But basically Americans--again--cast their votes for the man who promised to control inflation and restore his country's prestige and presence in the world.

Although he was an actor, Reagan is no magician, and the economic problems in store for him are enormous. Milton Friedman backed president-elect Reagan, who is expected to follow the economic prescription recommended by the Chicago School. Nevertheless, the transition from one economic philosophy to another will be relatively lengthy, especially for a trillion dollar economy like the United States'. In foreign policy, Reagan will be able to rely on the direct or indirect counsel of Henry Kissinger and his personal diplomacy.

Thus, it will take some time for the pieces to rearrange themselves, and once all of the components are in place, we will see whether his measures and their results are radically different from the ones that Jimmy Carter proposed, because in the final accounting although Ronald Reagan, like all of his predecessors, can emphasize and underscore general trends, he needs a majority consensus of the U.S. power structure to bring about in-depth changes.

There are those who are already rending their garments and asserting that Reagan's election means the strengthening of dictatorships in Latin America and the beginning of the reactionaries' triumphal march. It is probably too early to try and draw valid conclusions from the "Reagan phenomenon." He only promised what the middle class longs for: law and order, economic stability and international respect, and such concerns, we must remember, are not just limited to the people of the United States of America.

CTV PROPOSES JOINT MANAGEMENT AT EIGHTH CONGRESS

Caracas RESUMEN in Spanish 2 Nov 80 pp 26-27

[Article: "Eighth Congress of Workers, Joint Labor Management"]

[Text] At the Eighth Congress of the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers (CTV), held recently in Porlamar, there were many agreements (over 40 were made), including one for the initiation of the process of joint labor management in the country. Since the majority of the Venezuelan population does not have a clearcut idea of what CTV interprets as being the joint management which it advocates, we deemed it fitting to approach the sources in CTV itself, an entity which expressed its ideas on joint labor management in a report entitled "Current Analysis and Diagnosis of the Society." This document, which may be described as the cornerstone of the philosophy that the present CTV embodies, states:

"...We proclaim as a starting point that democracy, in all its dimensions: institutional, political, economic and social, and the full significance and projection thereof, with its vast potential for progress toward loftier forms and essence of social and personal fulfillment, with its primary foundation in the sovereignty of the people and the genuine exercise of freedom, is the system of organization for the Venezuelan nation that will allow for the activity of the factors and insure the set of conditions favoring attainment of the goal of development, from the standpoint that has already been defined. Democracy is not a rigid pattern wherein the institutions are pigeonholed and obsolete, but rather a dynamic, flexible system based on principles, fostering transforming action to evaluate the prosperity, and adaptable to the changes which the historical process makes necessary.

"Democracy is not merely a system of government, a regimen of law or a method for organization of the state, but also, no less importantly, a method for the functioning of the society. Thus, the free, open, progressive, nondiscriminatory democratic society is the most authentic and complete representation of democracy. The democratic society is necessarily participatory, not in the sense that it participates in the process of the decisions that shape its destiny, but that process is an indissoluble part of social life, with all the organic, institutional and personal components of the society actually, totally and constantly participating in that decisionmaking process. Hence, a clear distinction must be made between representative democracy, in which the society, the people, periodically or possibly delegate their sovereignty, and their decisionmaking and control power, and participatory democracy, wherein, without ceasing to produce and reproduce its organs and agencies of leadership, administration, control and execution, systematically,

the power continues to be exercised by the majority of its rank and file organizations, in its active natural mechanisms and its multiple forms, which reveal in a live fashion not only the presence, but the action of the people. The present type of democracy in Venezuela is representative, incomplete and indirect; we aspire, ourselves, to participatory, total, direct democracy, with popular activity."

Growing Significance of Labor

"The most all-important demonstration in the contemporary history of both the Eastern and Western world is that labor is the irreplaceable foundation for progress in all realms and dimensions, and that human genius, whatever the scale for evaluation used may be, is a superior quality in the labor potential. We have established this unchallengeable principle, because everything else is the result of labor, and of the growing participation of the organized workers in economic and social management on all its levels and in all its processes. The workers are the real majority, both quantitatively and qualitatively, in Venezuelan society; and in this respect we are not considering in any sense the presumed, formal or conventional contradictions between workers and employees, between urban workers and peasants or between manual and intellectual workers, but rather the solidarity and essential consistency of the world of labor, among those who earn their living through the use of their work force. Therefore, in the participatory democratic society, the workers must be a basic factor in management, not only in the creation of wealth, but also in the entire process of production, reproduction and transformation of social life."

Joint Management in Three Dimensions

"The organized workers assert to the nation of which they make up a majority portion, their readiness to strive to win the goal of joint management in the business-owning economic area, and in the entire range of production of goods and services of the public sector and of the private business sector. The features, scope and types of operation or implementation of this type of joint management are described in a separate document, owing to their special importance.

"However, we think and maintain that the principle of joint management should not be limited to the business-owning area alone, but should apply to other realms of social activity and public management. It is possible that another term might be applied to this type of managerial participation in activities that are not associated with business, but related to the economic process and to the life of the community. By way of illustration, we might cite the agencies which devise or consult about economic policy, social policy and cultural policy...."

The opinion expressed in the private and public sector: Economist **Ciro Anez Fonseca**, president of **FEDECAMARAS** [Association of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry], in commenting on joint management, stated: "We expect that, based on that criterion, it will be an important means of democratizing capital and improving the productivity of the business firms which, as we know, are on very low levels of development, so as to successfully meet the challenge of the nation's economic development and social progress."

Mr Antonio Díaz Martínez, a representative of the meat business in the central part of the country, and former president of **FEDECAMARAS**, said: "The workers' joint

management in business firms is not clear, and hence the analysis is very difficult; because it would not be appropriate to express views on hypotheses which, at best, are not included in the concepts of the labor movement." In the opinion of Mr Diaz Martinez, "We need to learn the essence of the concept and the nature of the participation by the labor mass."

COPEI [Social Christian Party] Deputy Dr Abdon Vivas Teran is of the opinion that, "CTV has taken the most important political initiative that has been available in recent decades, by agreeing that we must seek new and different forms for the workers' participation in the leadership, management and planning of the country's productive units." According to Dr Vivas Teran, "Joint management introduces gradual changes in the country's political system, in sufficient depth to start changing the groundrules on which the structure of our economy is based."

The minister of interior, Mr Rafael Andres Montes de Oca, reportedly stated: "The government is willing to lend all its support to the CTV Executive Committee for the attainment of the goals which will make it possible to implement joint labor management as an economic system to insure the freedom of the individual and his complete betterment."

Economist Domingo Felipe Maza Zavala, chairman of the Economic Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, declared: "There has been more success than failure in the experiments with joint management in capitalist countries;" noting that, "The workers have no reason to burden themselves with a poor management that is dissociated from them." He recommended: "The government should start joint management in the business firms that the Venezuelan Development Corporation has offered to the private sector."

At the VIASA stockholders' meeting, at which the tragic situation confronting this company, with losses estimated at about 180 million bolivares, an amount that it is hoped the Treasury will replace, was announced, according to "high-ranking sources in the Executive Branch," some one stated that, in order to make VIASA a profitable enterprise, it would even be desirable to try "a system of joint labor management, but with its own doctrine; that is, the the workers' sharing in the stock, not as conceived by some of the labor leaders in the country who are inspired by foreign experience."

For the industrial and, specifically, the metallurgical sector, according to engineer Esteban Godayol, head of AIMM [Association of Industrial Metallurgists and Metalworkers], "There is not as yet a clearcut idea in the country of what joint management is" in business firms. In making statements to the press on various topics, and commenting on joint management, he stated: "We know about different experiments with this type of participation in business management, such as that in West Germany, where, it is said, there were good results; on the other hand, this was not the case in Peru where it was claimed to have resulted in failure." He concluded: "Every country has its own features and its own individual traits; therefore, it is difficult to make general judgments concerning the implementation of a type of joint management, particularly since there is not as yet a clearcut idea in the country of what it is."

2909

CSO: 3010

GALLUP POLL FINDS CALDERA 'MOST INFLUENTIAL' PERSONALITY

Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 5

/Text/ The economics and business magazine, NUMERO, did not trust the data supplied by other publications to determine which Venezuelans and institutions had the most influence in the country. It preferred to obtain its own results, so it commissioned the Gallup Institute to undertake a survey, published in this week's issue.

The poll's first conclusion is one that is very relevant to the country's current political scene: Former President Caldera is the most influential Venezuelan. Two places below him is President Luis Herrera Campins. The results of the first question are as follows:

--Who, in your opinion, are the ten most influential Venezuelans?

Rafael Caldera	6.07
Romulo Betancourt	5.99
Luis Herrera Campins	5.52
Carlos Andres Perez	4.88
Gonzalo Barrios	4.70
Rafael Andres Montes de Oca	4.29
Jose Vargas	4.27
Eduardo Fernandez	3.97
Pedro Pablo Aguilar	3.41
Ciro Anez Fonseca	3.31

Then people were asked about the ten second-most influential people in the country. In order of preference, they were: Godofredo Gonzalez, Jovito Villalba, Humberto Calderon Berti, Alejandro Izaguirre, Jaime Lusinchi, Luis Pinerua, Jose Vicente Rangel, Jose Humberto Quintero, Tomas Abreu Rescaniere and Luis Ugueto.

Another question was asked about institutions: "Which institutions have the most power in Venezuela?" Gallup computed the results thus:

Presidency of the republic	7.34
Armed Forces	5.97
National Congress	5.72
Democratic Action	5.65
Social Christian Party (COPEI)	5.42
Confederation of Venezuelan Workers	5.33
FEDECAMARAS	5.29

Television	5.23
Newspapers	4.84
Radio	4.12

The ten second-most influential institutions chosen were: the Church, the Ministry of the Interior, the Judicial Branch, the banks, Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc., the Governorships, the Secretariat of the Presidency, the Finance Ministry, the Municipal Councils and the Ministry of Energy and Mines.

NUMERO also wanted to know people's opinion about the actions of the current Parliament in comparison with the previous one. The question asked was: "If you had to evaluate the actions of the National Congress during this session in comparison with the previous one, how would you evaluate it?" The answers:

Much better	8.54 percent
Better	18.29 percent
Same	36.59 percent
Somewhat worse	14.63 percent
Much worse	15.85 percent
No response	6.10 percent

Then a question was asked about the implementation of worker comanagement in Venezuela. The results were:

Agrees with the measure	51.22 percent
Current private enterprise system without change is preferable	29.27 percent
Self-management would be better	15.85 percent
State ownership would be better	3.66 percent

Although the first part of the poll did not refer to the issue of candidacy (Rafael Caldera was chosen as the most influential person, not the best candidate), the Gallup Institute research could give rise to numerous speculations that are most certainly circulating in political circles.

8926
CSO: 3010

EDUARDO FERNANDEZ DISCUSSES STRUGGLE WITHIN COPEI

Caracas RESUMEN in Spanish 2 Nov 80 pp 4-9

[Interview with COPEI Secretary General Eduardo Fernandez; date and place not given]

[Text] In an intelligent interview with RESUMEN, the secretary general of COPEI [Social Christian Party], Eduardo Fernandez, establishes his position concerning the internal strife within the green party, which many observers have described as virtual division.

RESUMEN: The analysts and observers of Venezuelan politics have reached the conclusion that COPEI is technically divided. By technically divided, they mean that there is a state of internal confrontation of such an intense and critical nature that the step from the decision or secession to another party that would be cut off from COPEI is just a matter of time, place and method; but, from a psychological, mental structural and human standpoint, it is already a virtually decided fact.

The observers have reached this conclusion after noting, during the past 2 or 3 months in greater intensity, but particularly since the last convention at which you were elected the party's secretary general, a series of events wherein coincidence, fortuitousness or chance is completely precluded, because they appear to be events based on an established strategy as to their purposes, goals and the means for attaining them. What is your assessment of this observation on the part of political analysts?

Eduardo Fernandez: The first thing that I must say is that this is obviously an exaggerated view that is not warranted; particularly with the objective facts and concrete data that we can offer, attesting to a different situation insofar as the party's structure and fundamental unity are concerned.

COPEI has for many years been a case for interesting analyses on the part of observers, among other reasons because, in a country wherein anarchistic trends often prevail, wherein there is an inclination toward division and wherein the centrifugal forces predominate, our party has given admirable, exemplary evidence of unity that is worthy of study. It is the only major political party in contemporary Venezuela which has not been the object of significant, important splits. Of course, we do not disregard the fact that certain individuals or small groups of persons have become separated from the party; but, fundamentally, the concrete fact is that COPEI has not become divided. With a complete sense of responsibility, in my capacity as

not only secretary general of the party, but also a member of the party, I dare to predict that we shall not become divided; and I would like to elaborate a little on this.

What is happening? COPEI is, of course, a party which, in addition to not being divided, has another typical feature. It is the only Venezuelan political force which has been in a process of constant growth and expansion. From a party of relatively slight significance from the numerical standpoint, concentrated in certain geographical areas of the country, it has become converted into the leading Venezuelan popular political party, with a very broad national audience and with a presence and force among all social sectors and over the entire Venezuelan geographical area.

This has complicated the internal picture somewhat. Things which could in the past be resolved more easily and satisfactorily are now more complicated to resolve. Furthermore, the homogeneity of our leadership cadres in the past, and the similar basic training of all our leaders, used to help solve problems. Now, we are a far more complicated, far larger and far more heterogeneous party, wherein it is, moreover, quite understandable that a plurality of opinions, viewpoints and even tendencies must be recognized. This is a fact related to modern politics. The serious aspect is not the tendencies, the serious aspect is not the internal pluralism; and of course the serious aspect is not the evidence of internal democracy that exists and has always existed in the party, which we are willing to uphold at any cost at the present time.

The bad aspect is the tendencies toward factionalism. This is, indeed, a galloping, deeply negative disease in the organic body of a party; when what is respect for internal democracy and pluralism is confused with what is factionalism, which I would describe as "the organization of groups within the organization with a different discipline from that of the organization, with different strategic goals that are often contradictory to the organization's goals, and with an appearance before public opinion, looking like a lack of consistency with the national projection of the organization itself." I do consider this factionalist phenomenon to be a deeply negative situation, and I do not think that COPEI is an entity completely immune to this tendency. But, because of our tradition, our background, the values embodied in the party and the commitment to the future that we have, the entity is in a position to reject any tendency toward factionalism that would threaten the survival or the very health of the organization. Thus, with all due respect for those analysts who have made such comments, I flatly reject the hypothesis that the party is involved in a critical situation that is seriously threatening to break its internal unity.

And I would like to add the following: In this regard, it sometimes happens that, on the basis of irresponsible actions by the party's own members who have chosen the path of publicizing their own views without having processed, discussed and analyzed them in the spirit of solidarity required by membership in an organization itself, there are found in certain news media repercussions disproportionate to the importance of those leaders. Sometimes, leaders who do not hold any responsible position and who lack any significance or representative status within the organization are nevertheless accorded front page headlines or very extensive coverage in major organs of public opinion.

RESUMEN: Do you think that the president of the republic has little significance?

Eduardo Fernandez: No, of course I am not referring to the president of the republic, for whom we have great respect, great affection, great esteem and great admiration.

RESUMEN: Undoubtedly, but those are the comments of the president of the republic regarding the party, and the conduct of the president of the republic, particularly on his tours to the interior; and they are also the comments of the minister of interior and the comments and conduct of the former secretary general of COPEI, Pedro Pablo Aguilar, and of a major national leader such as Cesar Perdomo Giron, who have gone to the news media describing the internal status of COPEI as critical. Thus it is not a magnification out of keeping with the importance of the individuals whose remarks are reflected, but rather a reflection of the internal reality of COPEI. We have information and are certain that the tours of the president of the republic to the interior are devoted largely to efforts of a partisan nature; and, I daresay, following the definition that you make of factionalism, of a factionalist partisan nature. The obvious, undeniable aspiration of the interior minister for the presidency of the republic also puts this critical scenario in an unquestionable contest. Any candidacy for the presidency of the republic, and even any pre-candidacy for the presidency of the republic, requires money and requires time. And in the effort to seek both, the function of the interior minister could be, and actually is being considered seriously harmed, and relegated to a secondary status. This situation, Dr Fernandez, not only relates to a crisis in a political organization; it also relates to a crisis in the entire Venezuelan state, which is personified at present by that political organization, appearing in the eyes of the public, rather accurately I think, as a state of factionalism.

Eduardo Fernandez: Of course, there is in your statement a series of aspects with which I obviously disagree and which, furthermore, do not relate to the information that I have received. But let me discuss the matter from the angle of a more important perspective. The party's fundamental unity is guaranteed by the sense of responsibility and the human, political and moral quality of the organization's main leaders. The first of them is, of course, the leader who was founder of the party, the party's top-ranking leader, Rafael Caldera. Secondly, there is the president of the republic, Luis Herrera. If the party's unity is of concern to anyone, if anyone has to preserve it with special care and special assiduousness it is the president, for two reasons...

RESUMEN: Hence the bewilderment of the observers....

Eduardo Fernandez: First, because the success of his government depends largely on the consistent, organized and systematic backing of the party, just as it is being guaranteed at present by the COPEI National Directorate and the Regional Directorates. Then the president must assess, stimulate and foster the party's unity. But, secondly, for a reason of an historical nature, Luis Herrera offered, at a very feeble time in the history of our party, when we had just suffered a very severe electoral setback, Luis Herrera offered to be the champion of COPEI's return to the government, and had the satisfaction of meeting that goal.

At the present time, the president of the republic, without saying so explicitly, because it would not be in keeping with the esteem that is owed his office, but,

in point of fact, he is under obligation to be the champion of COPEI's continuity in the government. And that historic goal, in addition to the fact that it must represent and mean a great deal to him, necessitates active effort on behalf of the unity, growth, good image and respectability of the party, so that the party may merit the confidence of the public.

Therefore, we are intent on a unified line and a broad line, respectful of the internal democratic guarantees, one of active, militant solidarity with the government and with its fundamental commitment to program, which we in COPEI do not consider to mean ceasing to speak well of Luis Herrera in order to speak well of Caldera, or vice versa. Rather, we think that we should proclaim the pride that all of us party members have in our possession of such enlightened personages as the current president of the republic and former President Rafael Caldera. We all adhere to this line; we are striving for the country to have confidence in us, for the country to believe in COPEI's word and for the country to put its increasing trust in us.

And this is the line that is of concern to the president of the republic. But there are others also who are vitally concerned with the party's unity, and anyone who has presidential ambitions for 1983 or for the future, would adhere to it; because a divided party, a party without the opportunity to offer the country a guarantee of a consistent, serious and reliable presence, or a party exhausted by petty, trifling disputes or major ones, will not have sufficient merit to win the degree of confidence that is needed to win the 1983 presidential election. And I don't think that anyone is happy to have in his biography the fact that he was once a candidate for the presidency, like a footnote at the bottom, but just to be among any of the highly distinguished party leaders mentioned as possible presidential candidates for the present or future. What one seeks is just to attain an electoral victory which will allow us to continue implementing our historic plan of the economic, social and political model that we hope to achieve.

Now the opposite would be assuming a very pygmy-like, small, insignificant mentality that would not be in keeping with the desires and the calling of the party. So I would tell you that, despite appearances to the contrary, common sense, aware that there are many who speak, which is the least common of senses, common sense obliges us to act sensibly and with a sense of responsibility. I believe that this is the line that will prevail in the long run. Note that I am not denying that there are people who may be holding irresponsible attitudes, and who are helping to supply ingredients for setting up in a manner that I regard as exaggerated, the lie about the internal state of conflict in the party.

As secretary general of COPEI, I can attest that the situation is not at all related to what I sometimes read in certain news media. I have a very cordial, very respectful and very fraternal relationship with all the party's regional sections; and I know for certain that any of the factional efforts that have been expended recently have met with a categorical repudiation among the overwhelming majority of the party's regional and national leaders.

RESUMEN: Now we are beginning to understand one another, because the final part of your reply does admit the existence of factionalist efforts, which you consider to be great or small, forceful or not; it is a matter of calibration, but the fact is

undeniable. Now, in your answer, you disclose the following: you disclose what is perhaps an overestimation of force, logic and common sense, and an underestimation of the upsetting capacity of the pygmies. History has taught us that the pygmies have often succeeded in abusing, seriously damaging and even halting and aborting great plans, great ideas and great men; beginning with Simon Bolivar (the "trifling thing" was certainly also cooking in Valencia). Thus, another possible example is the case of Democratic Action, wherein the pygmies obviously became owners of the party.

Everything that you have said is an abstraction which no sensible person could deny; but the concrete reality is that there seems to be, or there unquestionably is, an obvious, overt desire on the part of the interior minister, Mr Montes de Oca, to be COPEI's candidate for the presidency of the republic, or that of a party broken off from COPEI. This seems to go along with and be connected, as the wheels of a mechanism are joined, with what appears obvious to any political observer, namely that, within the microcosmos, the micro-world of a dozen prominent leaders of COPEI, there would appear like a hopeless situation, the fact of the candidacy and possible presidency of Rafael Caldera and his permanence in the COPEI general secretariat.

Hence, for these individuals, interests related to this personal status take precedence over the interests of the party's status, inasmuch as they have no hope in the party's situation. So it is more worthwhile for them to die fighting like "mouse's heads" rather than dying without fighting, like "lion's tails."

Eduardo Fernandez: I have known Rafael Andres Montes de Oca rather well and for many years, and based on my knowledge of him, I can claim that he would never lend himself to anything that would represent division of the party, or any irreparable damage to our organization. Furthermore, if any of those grim advisers that individuals usually have when they hold high positions of political, administrative or party influence, and we all have them, if any grim adviser were to have the notion of suggesting to him such a foolish idea as that, I who am familiar with the intelligence of Minister Montes de Oca am certain that he would give the following response: He would tell him, in the first place, that through division no one wins, we all lose; and, secondly, division is not made by those who want, but rather by those who can; and there are in our party very few who can afford to say that they are in a position to cause a serious, considerable split in the party.

Now then, "Pepi" is also a provincial leader trained in a very praiseworthy, very esteemed and very beautiful struggle. I do not hesitate to admit great respect and regard for his political career within the party; and I am sure that his performance and his conduct will always be directed toward seeking the strengthening and growth of the party and maintaining our option as a leading force in Venezuelan political life. Now I am also aware that there are many people who nurture an underlying appetite, and I want to mention this, because it represents an inversion of values in the party. COPEI was not founded as an instrument for achieving political, professional or personal careers for each of us. COPEI was founded to give evidence of integrity, social progress and institutional political change, in order to achieve a new economic and social model.

The selection of our presidential candidate, or of the party officials, cannot be made on the basis of the personal appetites of each of the leaders, but rather on the basis of what is in the interests of the party as a whole, for making the

political plan that we wish to accomplish progress. What is important to determine, like a manager when he is managing a baseball team, is not the career of each of the players, but rather the collective interest of the team that is involved in a particular play.

RESUMEN: Don't you think that the collective interest of the country would also be at stake?

Eduardo Fernandez: Oh, no! That is in the very first place. Obviously the party is subordinate. It is a tool in the country's service, and it is precisely for that reason, when we must contemplate the great problems of this final portion of the 20th century and the great challenges being proposed to us by Venezuela at the end of the century, and when we see, for goodness sake, such important and significant things happening in the world, I refuse to be a tool in village fights and I feel like the secretary general of a modern party that must give imaginative, creative responses capable of arousing the emotion and hope of all the responsible people in this country, in a forward direction, toward the future.

I cannot believe that we are going to exhaust our political destiny on "squabbles" between the beloved and esteemed colleague Cesar Perdomo and the highly regarded Senator Juan Jose Rachadell, or with the highly regarded colleague "whatever his name is." I consider it important for all of us to strive together to progress in a task that will make Venezuela feel that there is a responsible leadership, which can measure up to the challenges and commitments that we must keep.

RESUMEN: Well, you have taken this conversation to the area where it was to end, namely, what Venezuela thinks and feels about that leadership, and that economic, political and social model that you have mentioned. The country is truly and sincerely upset about what appears to be a ridiculous inability to solve or start to solve the problems facing it, many of which are, of course inherited from the previous government, and even from earlier governments. But there is the impression that they are not being handled with the skill, diligence and efficiency needed to start solving them. So the country is not very sure what this famous COPEI economic, political and social model is; it is not very sure whether the COPEI members are sure; and it is not very sure that an economic, political and social model exists, but rather it would appear that there are models which are contradictory and even the antithesis of one another; and hence this would appear like a split between the party and the government, and like a split among the different tendencies in the party. Don't tell me the story that, obviously, the existence of different tendencies or concepts of the socioeconomic dynamics of a country are proof of its fertility, fecundity and vitality; we already know that. But they could also be proof of a dreadful confusion.

Eduardo Fernandez: That is so; and sometimes the ideological causes are used as a tool for underlying political intentions, and are not associated with a serious, well thought out consideration of the nation's future, or the analysis interpreting its present. I am aware of that, and I shall not conceal the realities. But, nevertheless, I think that we are experiencing a critical time in the country, in Venezuela as a whole. And I use the word "crisis" not in its apocalyptic, catastrophic sense, but rather in the sense of a new birth, an occasion for revitalizing many important ideas. I am not a pessimist about the party's destiny, nor am I, of course, a pessimist about the nation's destiny either. Between 1958 and 1980 slightly over

20 years have elapsed, with four administrations, as well as the provisional government, and this would appear to be a suitable occasion for making an assessment of what has been achieved with the democratic model in the political realm, and with the economic model that has been in effect during the past 5 years, as well as with the social system. And there are signs in advance which invite a discussion that I hope will be fruitful and constructive. The "Maracaibo Charter" contains good ideas, as well as some questionable and objectionable things. But there is at least an endeavor on the part of Venezuelan business owners to make a thorough deliberation. That has been preceded by studies contracted by the national government, such as the famous "Merhav Report," which your magazine certainly had the good idea of publishing in consecutive installments.

There are also elements in the report on the discussions of the Eighth Congress of the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers which show a far more mature and far more responsible working class, which does not confine itself to mere demands, but rather wants to make contributions to the process of discussing the plan for our future and our prospects. I can tell you that we have arranged, for 5-6 December, the convening of an event of a national nature, that of the party's National Board of Directors, at which there will be a discussion on an essential plank involving our contribution to what that plan should be. Of course, we cannot be asked, nor have we ever sought to have a dogmatic plan, such as the Marxists or the complete liberals want to have, a dogmatic plan of what the economic development model should be.

Our position is very flexible, and hence it may seem confused at times; but it is geared closely to the changing requirements of the actual situation. Now, in the democratic and the political realm, we must progress from a purely representative democracy, and to many this is simply confined to an election at 5-year intervals; and we must make room for a group of mechanisms that will allow the citizen to have a far more effective participation in the process whereby the decisions are made, and in the distribution of the benefits of development. In the economic area, I believe that if this government has any merit, it lies in having called to the attention of the national conscience that we could not continue along the path that we had been following, a path of exaggerated protectionism, a path of intolerable paternalism, a path on which we were heading toward increasing socialization, amid the collusive applause of those who should have called attention to the dangerous aspect of this tendency.

Now the government's present economic policy is an invitation, with all its mistakes, which we are not attempting to conceal, and with all its flaws and all its problems, a courageous invitation to review whether we can continue with the system that we have had, or whether the time has come to have more confidence in the real productive factors of the economy, captains of truly entrepreneurial enterprises, and not people living under the aegis of the state's protection and privileges, and workers who have an increasing responsibility in the country's productive process; and not remaining in the hands of a "paternalistic state" supplying everything. And, of course, the situation could not be maintained any longer, because, regardless of how abundant our oil deposits are, they could not provide any more.

So, as you can see, we are involved in a truly interesting situation, to say the least. To this situation there is the response of a party which is not only the government party, but the leading popular party in the country, according to the

results of the last elections, which is the objective information to which we can refer, and a party with the future appetite that we have, because COPEI is nearly 35 years old. We consider those 35 years the "prolog" of the book that we are about to write. It is only the introduction to the tasks that we would like to perform. So, faced with this situation that Venezuela is experiencing, we want to be a party which makes an intellectual endeavor and a political endeavor that will contribute to this creative work of imagination that is being demanded of us.

For example, I cannot accept the notion that the creative genius of Venezuelan political thought was exhausted with the Constitution of 1961, or with that congress which was without doubt admirable; I call it that without attempting any absurd comparisons with previous realities that gave rise to the republic. But the Congress of 1959-64 was a congress with enormous production. Well, I refuse to keep living, or to have our generation keep living on what that marvelous generation which made that entire contribution produced. Now, it is up to us to make a contribution of a different kind, updated to meet the needs and the realities of the time in which we are living.

Therefore, I stress that the news media could help us greatly if they attached more importance and more significance to this type of proposal than to the fact that a few idle politicians met, which is the most dangerous thing that exists, because idleness is the mother of all vices, and when one has nothing to do, then he engages in inventing who knows what kind of fantasy, and since he sometimes likes to find his fantasy reproduced in the news media, he engages in this activity more intensively.

But I think that what the country is demanding of us is evidence in three directions: First, of reliability, since this country badly needs evidence of reliability, and not of upheaval, nor hollow uproar. Second, of unity; unity cannot be fictitious, it must be an affective and effective unity, it must be a unity achieved on the basis of a mutual commitment, and a clear awareness of where we have come from, where we are and where we are heading. And anyone who does not feel identified with that commitment which the party has now and plans for the future, anyone who feels in any way dissociated from the background and commitments of the party, would do best to exclude himself and not hamper the progress of the organization. And that pertains to unity. And, third, the country and the public demand that we give evidence of being on an intellectual and political par with the challenges of contemporary Venezuela, and of responding to the major problems posed by the country, and not wasting time on insignificant matters.

RESUMEN: Well, RESUMEN is very pleased to hear what you have said, and, of course, we shall not assume the role of a defender, per se, of the news media. But your strong insistence that it is the news media that exaggerate things that cannot be exaggerated on their intrinsic merits nor by the individuals who stage those incidents does seem to me to be a little unfair. Let me tell you that those who raise an uproar with their internal problems and attempt to take those internal problems to the streets when they should be kept at home are the political parties themselves. And in this connection, I think that we would agree, and the entire country would agree, with the rejection that you seem to have made of holding another internal election in COPEI within a short time, in 1981; because, basically, the country has had its fill of these elections, especially in a party which has government responsibilities that would inevitably be upset by this new election. Therefore, I call upon you,

very cordially, to reflect on the notion that it is the parties themselves, and the personages from the parties themselves, who are taking their trivialities and petty domestic quarrels to the streets, giving them precedence over the significant, major debate that is truly of interest to the country.

Eduardo Fernandez: Well, if you will allow me, I shall make a comment on that. The question and the statement seem very good to me. I would like to recall that, if my memory does not deceive me, I said in my first answer that "there would be no room in the news media for news that was supplied by people acting irresponsibly." So the original sin lies with those members of the political organizations who, instead of airing with the discretion that solidarity demands the problems which should be aired domestically, air them to the media per se.

Thus, I am very certain of where the responsibility lies. I do not wish to lay the blame, nor am I laying the blame on the media. The original sin lies with the members themselves who succumb to such weaknesses.

RESUMEN: Allow me to engage in a little prank, which may seem contradictory to the line that I am pursuing in the question. From the standpoint of pleading a little for the other side, because it would appear that, either with an excuse or with the reason of not upsetting the country and devoting oneself to more important things, that would represent a "status quo" within the party; and no one could aspire to elective office within the party, because there would have been created a kind of "mineralization" or stagnation that would preclude the advancement of others to those positions.

Eduardo Fernandez: One cannot speak of "mineralization" or "stagnation" with respect to a national directorate or regional directorates which have not yet completed a year since being elected. That would really be an exaggeration and an absurdity. The previous national directorate of the party, certainly, or at least the previous secretary general of the party exercised responsibility for 8 years. Two conventions had been held, the first taking place at the end of President Caldera's government, and then it was time to hold a new convention, in early 1974, and the national board of directors met and extended the term.

I make the observation that it was certainly not for the reason that we were engaged in an election campaign, but rather that we had just finished an election campaign, and a new constitutional term was beginning; but, nevertheless, the party's directorate, and the national board of directors, with my vote in favor to be sure, agreed to extend the term of the authorities until the convention which was held toward the end of the government of President Perez' term in office, 8 years. And this simply proves that our statutes and the associations of the authorities were devised at a time when it was very easy to hold a convention and have a commissioner meeting; and those conventions, moreover, did not have the effect, the impact or the significance that the functions of the major national parties have now.

I recall that when COPEI held a convention in the past, when I was already a party member, we had to make an effort to have the news media concern themselves with reporting on our convention once it had ended. On the other hand, now it has not started yet, and it is having a great influence on public opinion. With a very firm foundation of a statutory nature, I have taken the liberty to state that, for

the peace of mind of public opinion externally, and that of the party's public opinion internally, in 1981 we can relieve it of the anxiety of internal electoral processes.

Since the 30-month interval which the statutes grant for calling a new convention expires during the first half of 1982, at that time we could and should hold a meeting of a national board of directors of the party that would analyze the situation and assign responsibilities. Now in making this proposal, I made it after having talked with the most qualified heads of all the regional sections, and after having found the broadest support, I would almost dare say that there was unanimous backing for this position, with one or two exceptions. Furthermore, I am not disregarding the obligation that I have, as secretary general, nor does the party's national directorate disregard it, to give strong evidence of broadness, and to do everything necessary to guarantee that the party's national directorate represents and reflects the entire party universe; and, in addition, that any of the decisions which are made, whether they be of an electoral or a political nature, are decisions on which the entire party's views have been sought.

From the respect that I note in the party's regional directorates and from the compliance and willingness to cooperate with the national directorate, I do not believe that there is any reason, or any evidence to disprove that we are trying to do the best possible job in this directorate. For example, I have been told that we need to reinforce the national directorate, and I do not doubt it. Some have also noted that the executive cabinet needs to be reinforced. And I do not hesitate to say that, in a potential reorganization of the cabinet, which might occur in the future, there might be some individuals left who could be used by the party, some highly important figures in our organization, who would be joyfully received in the party, so that they could work together with us in the tasks that we have ahead of us. I do not think that anyone will be surplus in the party; and, on the contrary, I believe that we need many people to come and help in our work as well. I do not want to go further and mention names, but there are prominent individuals in the cabinet who, if for some reason the president were to relieve them of their present administrative responsibilities, could well be given quite remarkable consideration for the responsible tasks on the highest level of the party's directorate.

2909

CSO: 3010

MINERVEN PREDICTS HIGH YIELD IN GOLD MINING OPERATION

Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 10

Text The Venezuelan Mining Company (MINERVEN) will produce 5,000 kilograms of gold a year in the future, according to the director of mineral resources of the Ministry of Energy and Mines, Simon Rodriguez.

Rodriguez pointed out that "this is a high production figure," and that "Venezuela will thus become one of the principal gold producing countries in Latin America."

The director of mineral resources told Venpres that MINERVEN recently acquired all the concessions of the foreign enterprise "Moca," which operated for many years in the El Callao area of the state of Bolivar.

MINERVEN is the national enterprise whose majority stock is held by the Venezuelan Investment Fund (FIV). The firm was founded in the middle of 1979 with a financing of 200 million bolivars provided by the Fund.

"The mining enterprise is in the middle of the Venezuelan gold country in Bolivar, which covers an area of 1,000 square kilometers and has not been explored in detail," explained Rodriguez.

He indicated that the precious metal is found in that region in the form of lodes, but associated with other minerals. "The mining is done by strip mining and under the ground," he explained.

"MINERVEN is engaged in underground mining, which makes the gold development program costly," he indicated.

The category study is being carried out by the Ministry of Energy and Mines, and will be the basis for the exploitation of the El Callao and El Peru gold mines (where the "incredibly" rich deposits are found). It will provide for the operation of between 10 and 15 mines, he said.

Rodriguez pointed out that MINERVEN is now operating all its ore treatment plants, and in 1981 the first drilling will begin, using local miners.

"It is the ministry's intention to incorporate local prospectors so that they can become stockholders in other enterprises that will be created in the future, because these people know the geography and the work in the mines," he stated.

The official reported that the other company operating in this area is the Venezuelan Gold Company (VENORCA), which is a service enterprise charged with purchasing gold from local producers. "At present VENORCA is producing 30 kilos of gold a month," he stated.

Rodriguez stressed that it is now profitable to mine gold, because the prices of the precious metal are quite high on the market: \$700 per Troy ounce (30.3 grams).

He added that "all of Guayana is full of gold," and that the ministry initiated last October a program of mining cooperation with VENORCA.

8926

CSO: 3010

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

Dec 17, 1980